

LAWYER POINTS OUT
BETTER METHODS OF
VOTING FOR BOSTON

Local Authority Declares
That the Plan in This and
Some Other Cities Is Not
Adequate.

GIVES REASON WHY

Asserts That Minority Often
Elects When the Majority
Really Favored Another
Candidate.

William Hoag, secretary and treasurer of the American Proportional Representation League, a close student of the American system of voting, and who has been one of the leaders in the formation of the United Improvement Association, points out ways to offset many of its inconsistencies in an interesting interview today, in which he says:

"Under the crude method of voting in force in Boston and most of the American cities, the system known as the 'single vote method,' it frequently happens that a candidate is elected by a minority, sometimes by a very small minority, and in such cases one can never be sure that some of the other candidates was not preferred by a majority of the voters. For example, consider the recent elections of mayors in Victoria, British Columbia, and in Salem, Mass. The Victoria figures were:

Morley	1497
Turner	1481
Oliver	1031
Henderson	284
Scattering	25

Total 4318

Mr. Morley was elected then by less than 35 per cent of the vote, while more than 65 per cent have preferred any one of the other three candidates.

Now take Salem, Mass. The vote was:

Howard	1841
Mcweeney	1561
Merley	1511
Goodhue	1492
Pollock	822

Total 7217

Mr. Howard was elected by 25 per cent of the vote and in the judgment of the other 75 per cent may have been the worst of the five candidates. Examples could be multiplied indefinitely. In the three majority elections in Boston a minority candidate has been elected and in all three elections the general opinion is that another candidate was preferred by a majority of those who voted. The reason such results are possible is because the voter is not allowed to express his opinion of the relative merits of the candidates.

He cannot always vote for his first choice. For instance, in Boston Mayor Hibbard was running for reelection and was undoubtedly the first choice of 20,000 or 30,000 voters, yet only 1814 voted for him. The voters saw the truth of the argument, "A vote for Hibbard is a vote thrown away." It might even happen that a strong majority of the voters might prefer a candidate and yet most of them believing that the contest lay between two others (both inferior in their judgment) might not vote for him.

Now consider the last election in the city of Grand Junction, Col., where "Confore's Practical System" improved, is in force. Here the voters were allowed

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INCOMING VESSELS PARADE
UP HARBOR ON WAY TO DOCKS

An impromptu naval parade was witnessed by early risers who happened along the waterfront today, when three transatlantic liners, a naval collier and a number of coastwise steamers came up the harbor in imposing array.

In the lead was the Leyland liner Iberian, Captain Jago, from Manchester and Liverpool. She sailed from the latter port Jan. 23 laden with 5000 tons of cargo. In her hold were 1548 bales of paper stock, 443 bales cotton waste, and a large shipment of linoleum, hide cuttings, yarn and machinery. Seven cattle men returned on the steamer.

A close second in the procession was the Allan liner Numidian, Capt. Thomas Moar, from Glasgow, Jan. 22, with 26 cabin passengers, 55 steerage and a general 1890-ton cargo, including 15,000 fire bricks and consignments of granite, wool, case goods, etc.

The third vessel was the United States collier Caesar, Capt. R. J. Easton, from Manila, Dec. 7, with 1000 bales of hemp for the stockpiling at the Charlestown navy yard.

After the Caesar came the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line steamship Lancasterian, Captain Fortay, from London Jan. 22, with a general cargo of 2700 tons and eight returning cattle men. William Garritty, a sailor of the wrecked whaler Platina, who was sent here by the

MONITORIALS

by
Nixon Waterman

TIMELY DISCOVERY.

I do some deep hard thinking and to me it has occurred
A watch's little second-hand
Is, after all, its third.

Some of the German pottery manufacturers are protesting against the Kaiser for pushing the sales of the Cadmen pottery of which he is the proprietor. With such competition they fear that the product of their own potteries will "go to pot."

IN THE SWIM.

Northern—I am told that Palm Beach and some of the other fashionable resorts of our peninsular state are getting to be very high-toned.

South—Yes, even the alligators down there bathe in Florida water.

The latest report reports that the evanescent Dr. Cook is not sojourning at the place where the last report reported him to be.

THE TABLES TURNED.

While they're having their brisk little boycott row,

The anti-trust folks, it is said,

Are getting no roast from the butcher now.

But they're giving him one instead.

Switzerland is rapidly developing as a winter resort for the people of Great Britain and other countries of Europe who find it pleasant to spend an outing at its fairs, some of which, it would seem, in honor of their great national hero, should be called the "William (Ho) Tell."

CLEVER TALKERS.

Those "blarneys" who when'er we meet

Cajole us by the yard

Would find it hard to be so sweet

If all "soft soap" was barred.

The workhorse parade in Boston on Memorial Day promises to be teeming with interest.

AN UN-SENTIMENTALIST.

Daughter—I know you are opposed to my marrying Reginald because he is without money, but he is full of the fire of genius.

Practical Father—Yes, but you would find it uphill work trying to cook a meal over it.

Near Harrisburg, Pa., has been built a model piece of road surfaced with a mixture of water gas tar, cement, liquid asphaltum, road oil, carbolic disinfecting powder, sulphate of copper and oil of wintergreen. The copper prevents the road from becoming ignited and the other ingredients. Perhaps a majority of the residents on any one street preferring some other flavor, such as vanilla, lemon or strawberry, will have their wishes granted.

A SUITABLE WEAPON.

Arabelle (whose suitor is a lieutenant in the empty-umth military company)—Why, papa, I thought Harold's sword was a great deal sharper than it is! It is awfully dull!

Father—It is sharp enough for any use he'll ever care to put it to. All he wears it for is to cut a dash.

Orville Wright's record of an aeroplane flight with passengers, 1h. 37m., has been beaten by two European aviators. All air craft records are still likely to be very transitory and cannot be warranted to last for any length of time. However, it is gratifying to know that whenever one record is broken a better one takes its place. It would almost seem as if the mental attitude of the sky navigators can best be expressed in a paraphrase of a familiar old couplet—

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Sees no new aviation record won.

CAMBRIDGE CARS
TO CHANGE ROUTE

The Boston Elevated railway today announces that beginning Monday the Cambridge-Roxbury line running now between Pearl street station, Cambridge and Dudley street terminal would not run farther south than Roxbury crossing.

Cars on this line run from 5:46 to 8:25 in the morning and from 3:55 to 7:55 in the afternoon and evening weekdays, and on Sundays from 9:37 o'clock a. m. to 10:37 p. m. Cars leave the Pearl street station at the times indicated and at 20-minute intervals.

ALDERMEN AT FINAL MEETING.

The board of aldermen held their last meeting at noon today when orders relating largely to routine matters received attention.

DIRECTOR GETTEMY
PROPOSES BILL FOR
TOWN ACCOUNTING

System Is Designed to Insure
More Accurate Bookkeep-
ing and the Proper Hand-
ling of Funds.

MATTERS IN HEARING

Director Charles F. Gettemy of the state bureau of statistics has drafted a bill which would tend to disclose anything wrong with the treasury accounts of the towns of the commonwealth and forestall or discourage such events as have recently caused regret in certain localities.

Under this bill Mr. Gettemy seeks to have the towns insert in their town warrants an article to see if they will accept his provision that a town accountant be appointed, whose duty shall be to keep a complete set of books wherein shall be entered the amount of each specific appropriation, the amounts and purposes of expenditures, the receipts from each source of income, the amount of each assessment levied, and the abatement levied. This account shall be kept as far as practicable in conformity with the classifications and forms prescribed by him as director of the bureau of statistics.

Whenever any appropriation shall have been expended, or in the judgment of the town accountant the liabilities incurred against any appropriation may be in excess of the unexpended balance of said appropriation, he shall immediately give notice to the board of selectmen and to the head of the department or official authorized to make expenditures, and no claim against such appropriation shall be allowed nor any further liability shall be incurred until the town makes provision for the payment of the same.

The bill further provides that this town accountant shall have custody of all contracts of the town and shall keep a register of the sureties on all

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CENSUS APPLICANTS
TAKE EXAMINATIONS
TO BE ENUMERATORS

Examinations for census enumerator for the United States government are being held in several high schools in Boston and at the state capitol and Devonshire street federal building today. About 2000 applicants are being examined.

At the federal building Edward E. Stebbins, New England secretary of the United States civil service commission, is examining 76 applicants. At the State House 78 applicants reported today. The remainder of the candidates are taking tests at the Dorchester high school, the East Boston high school, the Boston girls high school, Boston English high school, the South Boston high school and the Boston normal school.

The 70 or more applicants, including 15 women, who were examined at the State House today took tests under the personal direction of Charles F. Gettemy, director of the bureau of statistics, who has been given charge of the taking of the census of Massachusetts.

Each applicant was required to fill out a blank census sheet from the statements contained in printed narratives, intended to represent the different problems with which an enumerator will be confronted in the field work of taking the census, one sheet containing a sample enumeration for a city district and the other for an agricultural district. Four hours was allowed for filling out both schedules.

WANTS EXTENSION
OF CIVIL SERVICE

Arthur S. Brooks, secretary of the council of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, today issued a statement recommending that the employees in the offices of the city treasurer and the collector of the city be put under civil service rules.

The commission pointed out that in the latter office especially appointments were made to a great extent from political motives and that more positions are created than are necessary.

Treasurer Charles H. Shattuck said today that he was opposed to the plan. City Collector Charles R. Brown did not wish to make a statement when questioned as to his views on the matter.

NEW MILK BILL
BEING PREPARED

President Treadway of the Massachusetts Senate is preparing a resolve which he will probably introduce early in the week providing for the appointment by the Governor of an unpaid commission to inquire into the agricultural interests of the state.

TECH MEN TO STUDY
OIL BURNING VESSEL
TO DETERMINE DATA

Professor and Four Seniors
Will Sail on Tank Ship
to Texas for Remarkable
Thesis Tests.

EMBARK NEXT WEEK

One of the most remarkable thesis tests that have ever been undertaken at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will start Monday morning Feb. 7 when four seniors of the Institute and one professor will leave Boston for New York embarking Tuesday for Texas in an oil steamer on which the tests will be carried out.

Professor Joseph C. Riley of the department of mechanical engineering is in charge of the party, the others being Max C. Sherman of West Newton, James S. Sneddon of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Ralph A. D. Preston of Natick and John B. Myrick of West Newton.

The oil steamer Oklahoma, running between Port Arthur, Tex., and New York, will be the field for operations. The vessel is oil burning and is the largest tank ship in the American carrying trade, measuring 440 feet on the water-line and burning crude petroleum and petroleum residue in its boilers.

Very little is known about oil-burning engines and the tests will be of the greatest value in every way, as no satisfactory data has ever been secured concerning the value of oil as a fuel ultimately to supplant coal.

The tests will take up the time of the men from the time of starting until the return, as all the boilers and propelling machinery will be thoroughly overhauled and repeated tests will be made on the temperature of the fire, which will be measured in all parts of the fire box.

The Technology men are taking with them a special apparatus for overcoming

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

BALLINGER INQUIRY
PAPERS TO BE SEEN
BY ALL CONCERNED

WASHINGTON—The Ballinger-Pinchot joint congressional investigating committee today at the conclusion of a long star-chamber session, adopted a resolution providing that in respect to the papers, letters, reports and other documents asked for by the anti-Ballingerites, attorneys for both sides were to be granted the privilege of going over the same in the presence of the secretary of the committee, Paul Sleman.

The resolution further provided that the attorneys, after culling over this mass of material should then report exactly which documents they desired to introduce in evidence. Without the committee's sanction none of the documents can be removed from the committee room.

The committee was in executive session for an hour and a half. When the open meeting was commenced, John J. Vertrees, chief counsel for Secretary Ballinger introduced himself. Attorney Brandeis stated that he had to appear before the Illinois court on Thursday to argue a case involving the 10-hour law, and asked the indulgence of the committee not to proceed with the Alaskan coal part of the investigation until his return.

It was finally decided to examine Mr. Pinchot on the water-power proposition on Friday, and in case of Mr. Brandeis' return by Saturday, again to take up the Alaskan coal end of it, and resume the cross-examination of Mr. Glavis.

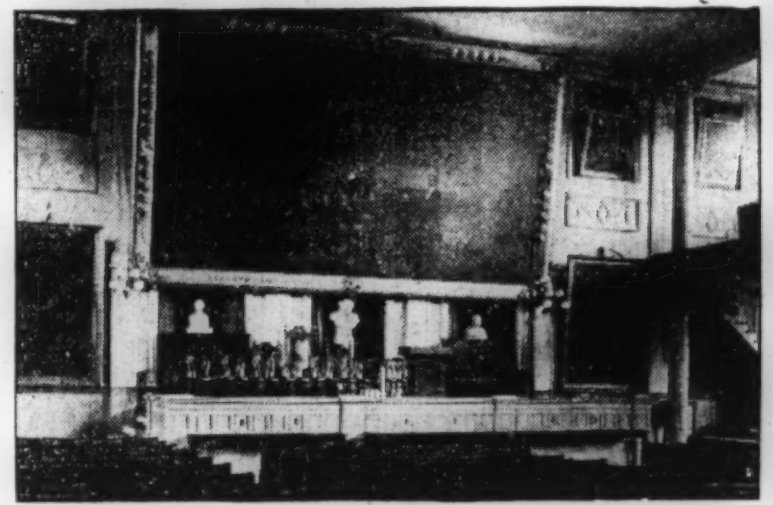
Mr. Pinchot told the committee that he had added Nathan A. Smythe to his battery of legal assistants.

Two immense bundles of documents, a part of those called for by Mr. Brandeis, have already arrived. Messrs. Vertrees and Brandeis spent the greater part of the day examining them.

WOMEN OF TOWN
DIP INTO POLITICS

HYDE PARK, Mass.—It is probable that the women of this town will take more interest in the spring town meeting than they have for years, because of the desire of Mrs. Lella M. Speed to take the place of Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, who has declined to run again after a service of 15 years on the school committee.

About 50 names have been signed to an endorsement of Mrs. Speed, and the trend of women toward participation in town affairs is shown by the fact that Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, an ardent woman suffrage leader, will address the W. C. T. U. Monday afternoon in Y. M. C. A. hall on "The Responsibility of Woman to the Public Schools."

Ready for Boston Inaugural
Faneuil Hall Ceremony on Monday Will Be Innovation.

FANEUIL HALL, EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR.
In the auditorium an international gathering will witness the first inauguration under Boston's new government.

Arrangements were completed today for the first inauguration of a mayor of Boston in historic Faneuil hall, which takes place on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The inaugurations on previous occasions have always been held in the common council chamber at city hall.

It was thought by all concerned to be advisable to hold it elsewhere this year, and as Faneuil hall belongs to the city it means an outlay of money for a hall. City Messenger Edward J. Leary was authorized to make arrangements. Over 900 invitations have been issued.

Mayor Hibbard, Mayor-elect Fitzgerald, Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton of the supreme court, the Rev. Leo J. Knapp, the chaplain for the day; ex-mayors, foreign consuls in Boston and members-elect of the new city council will assemble at 10:15 a. m. in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which is upstairs, at Faneuil hall.

Walter Ballantyne, who will call the meeting to order as the senior member of the new council, with the other members of the council and the city clerk, will first proceed to the stage of the hall. After roll-call, if a quorum is present, a

committee will be sent to notify the mayor-elect that the meeting is called and organized, and that the members are ready to qualify.

Mayor Hibbard, Mayor-elect Fitzgerald, officers and guests of the inaugural exercises, under the guidance of City Messenger Leary, will then proceed to the stage, the members of the consular service being assigned to seats reserved for them on the main floor.

After prayer by the chaplain the mayor will be sworn in by the chief justice. The members of the city council will be sworn in by Mayor Fitzgerald. Then will follow the inaugural address by the mayor.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address the members of the city council will adjourn to the aldermanic chamber at city hall for the purpose of organizing by the choice of a permanent chairman.

In the event a permanent officer is not selected on Monday the council may proceed, before adjourning, to the election of officers for its own body, such as a clerk of committees and a sergeant-at-arms. The election of such officers will follow the adoption of ordinances establishing such offices.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX FINDS
SLIGHT FAVOR IN BAY STATE

The imposition of a federal income tax has not met with any general interest in this state. The committee on federal relations, to which this bill was referred, was prepared to sit all of this week and a part of the next to listen to the advocates for an amendment to the national constitution to that effect, and only a surprisingly small number appeared to endorse this change in the present system of federal taxation. It is expected, however, that a larger number will be present at hearings assigned for the first three days of next week when the committee will hear its opponents.

The bill of Representative Norman White of Brookline to prohibit registered State House attorneys or agents, more commonly known as "lobbyists," from serving on city or town committees has created a great deal of discussion. There is no disputing the fact that there is a "lobby" at the State House and it is generally conceded to be more or less powerful. A number of these "lobbyists" are members of city or town committees and in this wise they manage to rally to their sides a comparatively large number of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. White's bill would tend to eliminate to no small extent this form of abuse and these persons who are interested in good government are closely watching the report of the committee on judiciary which is considering this bill.

Child labor legislation was the subject of an interesting hearing before the committee on labor.

The farmers are very much against the bill to have the state board of health regulate the sale and transportation of milk. They maintain that this board is not competent to handle from a practical standpoint the production of milk and

they have already suffered from state intervention. It is claimed that what was once a profitable business in this state has now practically dwindled down to nothing and that the milk business which this state originally controlled has now gone over to New Hampshire and the other New England states.

The boom to nominate Speaker Joseph Walker for Governor at the next state election faded away almost as rapidly as it originated, but only through the declaration of the Brookline representative to accept the honors that are being thrust upon him.

President Treadway of the Senate has already announced his candidacy for reelection to the office which he now fills. In the event of his reelection, he can boast of the proud distinction of filling this important office for three successive terms, an honor that has not been bestowed on any one for at least 25 years.

The Governor will some time next week issue a precept for an election of a successor to the late Congressman William C. Lovering.

REICHSTAG ACTS
ON TARIFF TODAY

BERLIN—The bill embodying the new tariff arrangement with the United States was passed by the Reichstag today. There were a few dissenting votes from the extreme Conservatives, but the passage was practically unopposed. The bill grants the conventional tariffs to the United States, in return for the American minimum rates. The livestock question is withdrawn from the negotiations.

SEES BRIGHT FUTURE
FOR AGRICULTURE ON
NEW ENGLAND FARM

Secretary Ellsworth of State
Board Finds Much En-
couragement in Improving
Prospects.

OUTPUT INCREASING

Greater Activity Observed in
Fruit, Poultry and Dairy
Products and Better Meth-
ods of Marketing.

Secretary J. Lewis Ellsworth of the Massachusetts board of agriculture believes that the agricultural possibilities of New England are most promising just now, and that there are signs of considerable activity in fruit, poultry and sheep raising, also in dairying, provided consumers are willing to continue to pay present prices for milk.

The great progress in fruit growing was evident at the New England fruit show recently held in Boston. Just as fine looking and fine flavored fruit can be produced in New England, says Mr. Ellsworth, as in the West, and the grower can make a fair profit on the prices which it costs to ship 3000 miles to market.

The packing of fruit, he maintains, is the thing to which growers must pay attention. They are too apt to mix up the sizes and quality. The western ships only his A1 qualities to the eastern markets, and they are not packed by the grower, but by an association which sees to it that anything which can possibly be called a "second" goes to the local market.

The result is a reputation for the western product and a boom for western real estate. That the same result could be obtained here in New England with the modern methods of cultivation and packing, Mr. Ellsworth is certain.

There are going to be many new as (Continued on Page Twelve, Column One.)

GRAND JURY'S HEAD
CALLED ON TO BEGIN
LIVING COST PROBE

W. R. Scharton, secretary of the No-Meat Club of Boston, this afternoon forwarded a letter to the foreman of the grand jury which meets Monday, demanding an investigation into the present high cost of living.

Inasmuch as District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier has not yet replied to the communication sent to him a few days ago by Mr. Scharton, the No-Meat Club has decided to take the matter out of the hands of the district attorney and to deal directly with the grand jury.

Mr. Scharton has also despatched a letter to Attorney-General Wickesham at Washington asking him to instruct U. S. Dist. Atty. Asa P. French to convene the grand jury in order to investigate the conditions existing in Boston. Mr. Scharton also wrote to District Attorney French informing him of this action.

At Faneuil Hall market it was said that there was no apparent decrease in trade. In the West End markets the situation was about the same, although one small dealer admitted that he had undergone a slight loss of business. At the South End it was generally admitted that there had been a decided decline in the number of sales of meat.

One provision dealer said he had to discharge six clerks a week ago, and had no occasion to take them back again.

Packers' Profits a Small
Element in Cost of Meat

The Boston News Bureau today publishes figures on the earnings of the large packing companies which indicate that the profits of the wholesale meat business range around 3 per cent, the smallest margin on gross business of any industry in the country. The News Bureau says:

"In the following table we show gross sales of the big packing concerns for the past year, indicating net profits, and percentage of profits to gross sales. Figures for the National Packing Company are partly estimated.

	Surplus and capital, sales, millions (millions)	Gross sales, millions	Net profits, millions	P. C. net
Swift & Co., N.Y.	\$270	\$8,200,000	\$270	3.2
Armour & Co., St. L.	250	9,400,000	250	2.7
Morris & Co., St. L.	110	3,000,000	110	3.7
Nat. Pkg. Co., St. L.	100	2,000,000	100	5.0
Cudahy, etc., St. L.	90	3,700,000	90	2.4
Seib. & Slaughter, St. L.	140	1,800,000	140	7.8
Totals	\$2,270	\$880	\$28,100,000	3.1

"In Boston last week the average price received by one of the largest packing houses for its beef was 8.91 cents per pound. Net profits on the turnover amount to one fourth to one half cent per pound, or between 25 cents to 50 cents per hundredweight. While the success or failure of the company to obtain

(Continued on Page Twelve, Column Seven.)

*Write your advertisement on this blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.*

B. Clarke Co., 26 & 28 Tremont St.

355 and 357 Boylston Street, Boston. Habits and Gowns — Dressmaker and Tailor

There was not much time in which to prepare for this sale — the transaction was finished Thursday evening, and this advertisement had to be in the hands of the printer Friday

ings that go to make a dress or garment complete, and there is the further attraction of buy-

Furs	
2 Mink Muffs.....	25.00
1 Beaver Set.....	90.00
1 Large Fox Muff.....	25.00
1 Elaborate Hudsonian Sable Set.....	1250.00
3 Hudsonian Pony Coats.....	58.00
1 Hudsonian Sable Set.....	100.00
3 Hudson Seal Coats.....	250.00
1 Fancy White Fox Muff.....	105.00
1 Fox Muff.....	25.00
10-12 inch Beaded Squirrel Scarfs.....	30.00
3 White Honey Coats, White Fox Collars.....	115.00
2 Large Sable Fox Rug Mats.....	25.00
6 Natural Marten Scarfs.....	30.00
3 Sable Squirrel Muffs.....	15.00
3 Sable Fox Scarfs.....	15.00
1 Brown Bear Set.....	70.00
3 Polished Sika Fox Sets.....	110.00
1 White Fox Scarf.....	145.00
12 Black Lynx Muffs (as are).....	25.00 to 35.00

Dresses and Costumes	
1 Satin Cashmere de Sole Dress.....	\$200
1 Misses' White Dress.....	25.00
1 Violet Satin Cashmere de Sole Gown.....	225.00
1 Pink Chiffon Gown.....	35.00
1 White Emb. Net Gown.....	145.00
1 Black Ribb. Robe Gowns over satin.....	135.00
1 Acordion Plaited Gown "Paquin".....	125.00
1 Rose Cashmere de Sole Gown.....	125.00
1 White Descollette Dress.....	95.00
1 White Satin Cashmere de Sole Gown.....	125.00
1 White Lace Decollette Gown.....	250.00

0	1	Imp. Green Velvet Gown, by Francis.....	435.00	
0	0	1	Woolen Frock, and Silk Gown.....	100.00
0	0	1	1 Wistaria Chiffon Gown, tan.....	155.00
0	0	15	Chiffon Dancing Frocks for Misses, sizes 16 and 18. Special at.....	
0	0	10	Chiffon Dresses in pastel colors over Persian mercerized silk, low neck model.....	28.00
0	0	5	Wool Cashmere Dresses.....	48.00
0	0	3	Wool Cashmere Dresses.....	28.00
0	0	1	Black Broadcloth Gown.....	55.00
0	0	1	Imported Wool Costume.....	325.00

Foulard Dresses

In two models—one is a Parisian model, cut in the thin peasant style of one piece sleeve with tunic. The other is an Elizabethan ruff waist and sleeve multi-plated skirt, and a very clever design of effects prevailing in the French Foulards this season.

Waists

1 Hand-made Imp. White Chiffon Cloth Waist	40.00
1 Imp. Cream Emb. Net Waist, chunx lace	55.00
1 Model Net Waist, white and blue effect	30.00
1 Imported Chiffon and Lace Waist	45.00
1 All-over Real Irish Lace Waist, over	

monseigneur de sole	35.00
1 Imp. Hand-made White Net Waist,	25.00
1 Hand-made French Linen Waist,	25.00
hand-embroidered	25.50
1 Hand-made Irish Linen Waist, hand-embroidered	25.00
French Imp. Hand-made French Linen Waist	68.00
1 French Hand-made Model Waist, in point d'esprit	68.00
1 Imp. French Model Linen Waist, Irish lace	93.00
2 Imp. French Hand-made White Net Waist	35.00
3 Imp. French Hand-emb. Batiste Waists	35.00
1 Imp. Model Black Chiffon Cloth Waist	65.00
Model Black Chiffon Cloth Waist, self-embroidered	85.00
1 Model Chiffon Cloth	

1	Emb. Black Net Waist, Jet trimmings..	38.00
2	Elaborate Lingerie Waist, English eye- let embroidery and lace..	40.00
2	Allover Tucked Black Crepe de Chine Waists, Jet trimmed ..	25.00
1	Model Copenhagen Messaline Silk Waist, net yoke ..	25.00
8	Dressy Chiffon Cloth Waists, made over net, suit slouch ..	26.50
12	Chiffon Cloth Waists, in a variety of colors ..	20.00

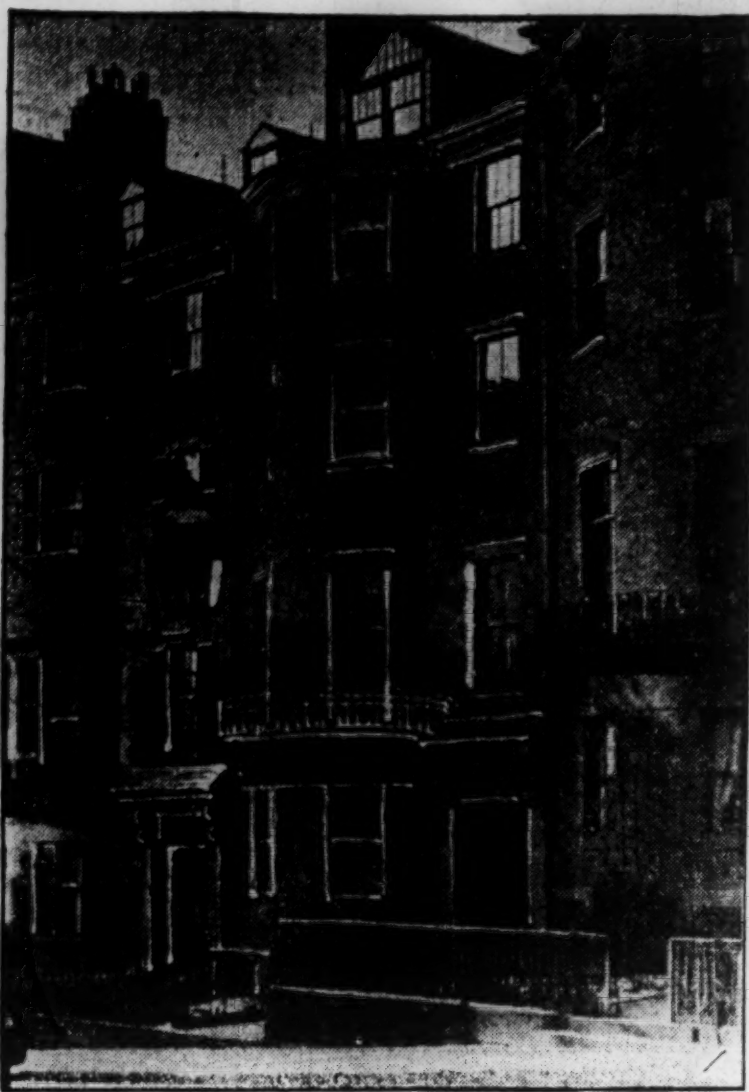
Muslin Underwear
Several hundred fine garments, new in style

Dressing Sacques and Matinees
Values 5.00 7.50 10.00 15.00 20.00

<i>Pure Irish and French Linens</i>	
Value 75c the yard	
40 in. Pure Handkerchief Linen	} Price 50c
40 in. Pure Irish Linen Suiting	
46 in. French Linen Suiting	
<i>Colored Costume Linens</i>	
Helio, Gray, Pink, Lavender, Light blue and Natural. Value 75c yard	} Price 50c

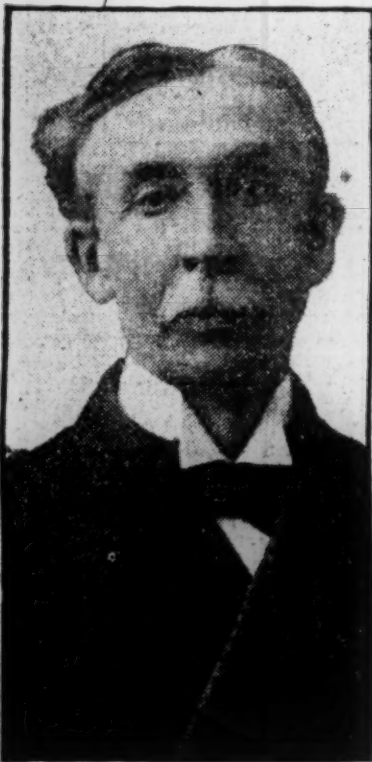
Home of Twentieth Century Club

Boston Organization That Gives Ideas an Opportunity.



QUARTERS AT 3 JOY STREET.

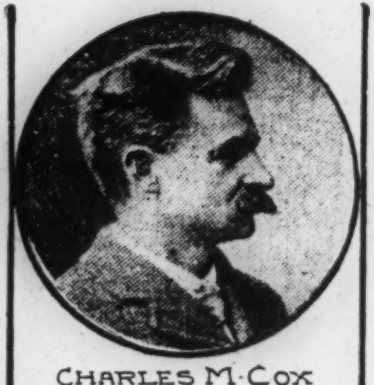
View of the building occupied by one of the famous institutions of the city, having a resident membership of 600. Right hand entrance belongs to the clubhouse.



PRES. CHARLES F. DOLE.



SEC. EDWARD H. CHANDLER.



CHARLES M. COX

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston is considered one of the most democratic organizations of its kind in existence, and during the 16 years since its inception its impulse has been strongly felt along various branches of art, in education, civics, society and other lines, and it has accomplished much good.

The club owes its existence to a meeting of two well-known Boston men, William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, and Charles H. Ames. Its 600 resident and 60 non-resident members of both sexes comprise a body of persons constantly working for larger and better things and having a scope of large proportions.

These two gentlemen assembled half a dozen friends who were in accord with their ideals, and they met for the first time in a room at 6 Hancock avenue, Beacon hill, early in 1893. They cooked their own meal there, little thinking that this evidence of culinary ability would later on evolve into the Saturday afternoon luncheons, which have been a regular feature of the club for many years.

The size of the gatherings at the room in Hancock avenue gradually gained in proportions, and a call, which followed further conferences, signed by such men as Edward Everett Hale, W. D. McCrackan, Edwin D. Mead, John Fiske, Nathan Haskell Dole, William Ordway Partridge, Charles H. Ames, Henry Stone and J. Pickering Putnam, was sent out. It expressed the specific purpose of the club and read as follows:

"It is felt by many that a club in Boston, including men in the various fields of literature, art, politics and business, animated by a common progressive spirit and interested alike in the creation of a better society, would be a distinct addition to the intellectual and moral life of our city. With a view to the organization of such a Twentieth Century Club, we invite you to meet with us at 6 Hancock avenue, Friday evening, Nov. 24, 1893, at 8 o'clock."

What does the Twentieth Century Club do? In a few words it is this—it gives ideas a chance. Other organizations take up the ideas that have shown their vitality and carry them through to their full fruition. It means much to those who grasp some human problem with seriousness and reach the line of solution to find somewhere minds hospitable to their conclusions.

Every member of the Twentieth Century Club has the privilege of bringing

to the club house committees engaged in any form of philanthropic service without rental charge. So it comes about that during a year there are conferences, both small and large, concerning nearly all the activities making for Boston's larger and higher civic life. New laws which are to be offered to the Legislature touching human needs throughout the state are often first developed in this clubhouse.

The workers in the city's charities and philanthropic undertakings gather here each month for reports of progress. Societies with the aim of bettering conditions of life in different ways have their headquarters in the adjoining house.

Club committees in the fields of education and industry, of the drama, of the movements and methods of the religious world, undertake to promote a better understanding of the vital truths in these fields.

Occasionally one of these committees carries on a class or a course of lectures, or, in the case of the drama committee, a series of public performances to arouse the popular interest in some new path of progress.

Ideas often change the destinies of men and of nations. The Twentieth Century Club of Boston endeavors to perform the function of giving the ideas which bear on human welfare the best possible chance to accomplish their work.

The president of the club is the Rev. Charles F. Dole, the secretary Edward H. Chandler and the treasurer Charles N. Cox, who with Charles H. Ames, Henry T. Bailey, Miss Mary L. Birtwell, James P. Munroe, Mrs. Fred H. Tucker and Andrew G. Webster, compose the council.

LUCY LARCOM, THE SWEET SINGER OF NEW ENGLAND

Who shall make verse for her while her own verse stands written of her? Or who need rehearse the story, noble, sweet, herself hath told, setting in silver lines its rounded gold?

Child of light, Lucy! A fair valley combe her quiet heart, where happy birds made home;

Sleeping full eastward, so the larks took wing. At quick sunrise, and wondrously did sing: Long since her name revealed itself to me in such wise, without help of heraldry.

IN these caressing lines Mrs. Whitney refers to the fact that the name Larcom has been traced back through generations preceding the American family, which began in 1655, to Piedmont, where it originally signified "lark-combe"; and Mrs. Whitney is not unduly fanciful when she sees how appropriately it descends upon the woman poet. "Lucy—the light; 'Larcom'—the song-bird haunt, the combe or valley field of larks. . . . She sings; and she sings of the morning and the light. She is Lucy Larcom." Again, the "story, noble sweet, herself has told," is Miss Larcom's record of her childhood and youth, which she named "A New England Girlhood," and which is singularly delightful among autobiographies.

Here, in a style as fragrant as the wild flowers stirring in the sea breeze, and as fresh as the breeze itself, she has told—how simply and ingeniously—the story of a charming childhood. Beverly in Massachusetts was her birthplace, in 1824, when Beverly was but a tiny seaside village. The family of eight daughters and two sons lived in "Wallace's lane." At the head of the lane stood the two-story house in which the father, a retired shipmaster, kept "store." The neighborhood contained several other houses full of children, so there was no lack of companionship and a safe and wonderful playground spread all around.

Rising near the house was a rocky hill, reached by moss-covered rock stairs and providing snug caves and sunny corners where precious rag children could lie tucked in beneath mullein leaves while their mothers climbed higher to where a marvelous panorama of the sea rewarded their eyes.

"For legions of ocean were visible from the tip-top of the ledge, a tiny cleft peak that held always a little rain pool for the thirsty birds that now and then stopped as they flew over to dip their beaks and glance shyly at us, as if they wished to share our games." Above the father's little shop was "Aunt Hannah's," where the infants, from two years upward, went to school. Aunt Hannah's baking went on simultaneously with her teaching, and bites of luscious gingerbread sometimes punctuated the alphabet. Besides, there was a soft comfortable in the corner, upon which a too drowsy baby might get a nap; so, although Aunt Hannah had a ferule, it did not fill the horizon, and many were the happy memories of the first school.

Lucy learned to read soon after she was two; but Aunt Hannah taught her the "Blesseds," and other priceless words. She loved best the message John recorded: "Let not your heart be troubled." Into the meaning of which she penetrated as only a child heart can.

"The Voice in the book seemed so tender! Somebody was speaking who had a heart and who knew that even a little child's heart was sometimes troubled. And it was a Voice that called us somewhere, to the Father's house, with its many mansions, so sunny and large."

In the Puritan meeting house she was a demure child outwardly, but had her drier known where her thoughts were, they might have been led to ponder. She was fond of hymns, learning sometimes two and three in a morning, and interpreted them according to a system of divinity strictly her own. She says:

"One of my first favorites was a strange choice for a child of three or four years. I had no idea of its meaning, but made 'One of Her First Favorites' of it, with myself as heroine. It began with the words:

"Come, humble sinner, in whose breast, A thousand thoughts revolve!"

"The second stanza reads thus: 'I'll go to Jesus, though my sin Hath like a mountain rose.'"

"I did not know that this last line was ungrammatical, but thought that the sin in question was something pretty, that looked 'like a mountain-rose.' Mountains I had never seen; they were a glorious dream to me. And a rose that grew on a mountain must surely be prettier than any of our wild red roses on the hill, sweet as they were. I would pluck that rose, and carry it up the mountain-side into the temple where the King sat, and would give it to Him; and then He would touch me with his scepter, and let me through into a garden full of flowers. There was no garden in the hymn; I suppose the 'rose' made me invent one." But it did read,

"I know his courts; I'll enter in, Whatever may oppose."

and so I fancied there would be lions in the way, as there were in the Pilgrim's, at the House Beautiful; but I should not be afraid of them; they would no doubt be chained. The last verse began with the lines,

"I can but perish if I go: I am resolved to try;"

and my heart beat a brave echo to the words, as I started off in fancy on a "Pilgrim's Progress" of my own, a happy little dreamer . . . in sermon time."

The foregoing well illustrates a marked trait of Miss Larcom's character—that

of seeing the beautiful in what to others looked grim and forbidding, and so it was that, although later the stern Puritan teaching cast some shadow upon her which it took her most of her lifetime to outgrow, she, in the main, dwelt in the light and the beauty, found the love of God, though sometimes afraid, and believed in the love more than in the arbitrary sovereignty.

It was a fortunately surrounded childhood in many respects. Ancestors of integrity and faith, affectionate parents and indulgent older sisters, the rule of the house, the rule of the strictest hold not of the strictest.

est for that time and place, the thrift and cleanliness with which the home was kept and its increasing industry. And she needed the stiffening of inclination which these industrious habits gave her, being disposed to dream, and feeling no attraction toward the needle. Her sisters worked at men's tailoring, and at a toddling age Lucy supposed this to be an inevitable part of a woman's duty. She tells how, trotting to church behind her father, she surveyed his tallness from heels to head, and shivered to think how many stitches there must be in his clothing. "And I suppose I've got to grow up and have a husband, and put all those little stitches into his coats and pantaloons!"

Lucy scribbled verses all her childhood, with no other thought but that, as they came, they should be written down. A yawning crack in the garret floor received most of them, as it did the book she "published" when she was seven years old. The little volume was stitched and bound, and illustrated by original designs in water colors from her toy box of paints.

So she grew, until, when she was 11 years old, the Beverly life came to an end, and the widowed mother took her younger children to Lowell, where she was given charge of one of the corporation boarding houses for the mill girls. But even this did not yield sufficient support for all, and Lucy and her sister Lida began work in the factory. They attended school, however, part of each year, and until Lucy was fitted for high school. Then her steady and more arduous work began.

In "An Idyl of Work" Miss Larcom has given a truthful picture of the factory life as it then was, and although none of the characters of this pleasant tale in blank verse are drawn as portraits, it is easy to guess the models which inspired some of them. "Esther," who was to the lonelier girls "mother, shelter, home," is her own older sister Emmeline, the benignant, strengthening influence of all her life; and

"That broad-browed delicate girl (who) will carve at Rome Faces in marble, classic as her own," can be no other than Margaret Foley, who worked in the mills for a year to earn money enough for a first step in her career as sculptor.

Factory life as it was in Lowell three quarters of a century ago is today a lost art. Nowhere can be found equally high standards and conditions, either physical or mental, and the idea of a literary journal written and edited by mill hands would be more of an astonishment now than it was when the Lowell Offering first appeared.

The magazine seems to have been a part of that intellectual blossoming of New England in the first decades of the nineteenth century, which has never been explained, but is an inspiring fact, and which resulted in an American literature.

The magazine was first issued in 1839, as a pamphlet, under the auspices of a pastor in the town, and had its origin in a "Circle" formed by the girls for reading and improvement. The magazine soon passed entirely into their management, two of them editing and publishing, and all of the articles being written by mill hands. The Larcoms—Emmeline and Lucy—both wrote for it, and Lucy's contributions compare favorably, no more, with the majority.

When Whittier was in Lowell in 1845, for political purposes, he visited the circle and heard poems and sketches read, among which was one by Lucy Larcom entitled "Sabbath Bells."

He praised some of the articles, but said nothing of hers, and she whimsically consoled herself by remembering that the Friends did not believe in steeple houses! In his book, "A Stranger in Lowell," he writes appreciatively of the high character of the articles composing the Offering, yet does not in the least exceed the praise bestowed by Charles Dickens, who wrote in his "American Notes," "Of the merits of the Lowell Offering as a literary production I will only observe, putting entirely out of sight the fact of the articles having been written by these girls after the arduous labors of the day, that it will compare advantageously with a great many English annuals." And anybody who has rummaged out these old annuals from the depths of a grandmother's garret, and mused upon their flabby contents, will agree.

The Offering exchanged with college papers and other periodicals, religious and secular. Harriet Martineau instigated a commentary review of it in the "Athenaeum" and published, in England, a volume compiled from its pages, entitled "Mind Among the Spindles," which was used by more than one earnest worker among the factory operatives there. The magazine itself was carried into the Chamber of Deputies in France by Thiers to "show what working women in a republic could do," and it was made the subject of a lecture by Charles, the brilliant French journalist. Thus the Lowell Offering in its honorable course of five years did beneficent work in the

BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 7th.

2 Very Important Sales of Exceptional Magnitude and Signal Economies

I. OUR ANNUAL MIDWINTER SALE OF

SPRING WASH GOODS

When Hundreds of Thousands of Yards of New, Desirable Fabrics Will Be Offered at Exceedingly Low Prices.

II. AN OPPORTUNE SALE OF

Misses' and Girls' Wash Dresses

Materials, Styles and Prices That Will Prove a Revelation to Mothers Who Have Been Accustomed to Making Their Children's Dresses.

Jordan Marsh Company

COLORADO BANKS ARE PROSPEROUS

Report Gives the Per Capita Wealth in the State as One Hundred and Seventy Dollars.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Statistics compiled from the latest reports of Colorado banks to the comptroller of the treasury show total deposits in all banks of \$181,976,000, an average to the credit of every man, woman and child in the state of \$170. The average reserves for the Colorado banks is 36.67, as against 23.95 per cent for the country at large. Colorado Springs banks carry total deposits of \$11,388,063, or an average of \$351 per capita.

The seven banks of Colorado Springs and Colorado City have recently held their annual elections, resulting in the reelection of the directors and officers of all institutions. Three new officers were created, E. P. Shrove being made second vice-president of the El Paso National; W. D. Hemming, second assistant cashier of the El Paso National, and William L. Howbert, second assistant cashier of the First National.

Building operations in Colorado Springs in 1909 called for 349 permits, representing a total expenditure of \$659,050. Private dwellings numbering 148 cost \$323,674. A seven-story bank building was the main business block of the year, but does not figure in the records as the permit was issued Dec. 31, 1908. This, together with a \$225,000 federal building in course of construction, and several large residences outside the city limits, increases the year's figures to \$1,500,000.

MR. CROW NAMES CAUSE OF LETTER

WASHINGTON—Representative Charles A. Crow (Rep., Mo.), assuming entire responsibility for his letter, read in the House, concerning the appointment of census supervisors in his district, rose to a question of personal privilege in that body Thursday, to state that the letter expressed his sentiments exactly.

He charged that the Democrats had gerrymandered his district to make it Democratic, and he did not regret having written that he would recommend for appointment only those who would agree to obtain information concerning the political views of the people in the district.

MILITIA SCHOOL TO AID OFFICERS

WASHINGTON—With a view to giving officers of cavalry, field artillery, engineers and signal troops of the organized militia an opportunity to acquire definite information of a theoretical and practical nature of the latest equipment and material pertaining to their respective arms, and with a view to leading up to the joint maneuvers of the ensuing summer, the war department has arranged to organize certain courses of instruction for militia officers of cavalry and field artillery at Ft. Riley, Kan., and for officers of engineers and signal troops at Ft. Leavenworth.

CARNIVAL OPENS IN MANILA. MANILA—A grand military pageant in which 5000 troops representing every branch of the service took part opened the carnival here. The city is elaborately decorated.

The Family and the Safe Deposit Vault

In every family there are valuable papers, jewelry, heirlooms and keepsakes, treasured either for their intrinsic value or for sentimental reasons. For these articles a safe deposit vault offers the only sure protection from loss by fire, flood, burglary or accident—protection impossible to obtain in any ordinary dwelling house.

The two branches of the Old Colony Trust Company offer exceptional advantages for the safe-guarding of your valuables, both on account of the modern construction of the vaults and their convenient location.

Allen, Hall & Co.
Art Decorators
Furniture
Floor Coverings

CONTRACTS EXECUTED ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES
DISPLAY ROOMS
384-390 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

Old Colony Trust Company

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Main Office:
COURT STREETBranch Office:
TEMPLE PLACE

CITES PROSECUTION AS REMEDY OF HIGH PRICES UPON FOOD

Michigan Congressman Tells
of Finding Retail Figure
of Ham Nearly Doubled
Over Wholesale.

COMBINE ASSERTED

WASHINGTON—Congressman Fordney of Michigan is displeased with the prosecuting officers of the country, both state and federal, because they have not made an effort to break up the combinations in restraint of trade.

"Here we are making investigations, half a dozen committees of Congress and the department of agriculture, all seeking to look into the high cost of living," he said today. "And yet the most cursory glance shows that there must be combinations in all directions. Otherwise prices could not be held up as they are. I say it is the duty of the prosecuting officers to get busy. It's all right to have congressional investigations. They may do some good. But the high prices are here. They are felt by every family. It is the business of the prosecuting officers to investigate, prosecute and send a few of these people to jail. That's my panacea for the increased cost of living."

"Some men who have not informed themselves believe the high prices are due to the tariff. The tariff is not to blame. We did not raise the tariff on a single necessity found on any man's table. The rates are the same as they were, or lower, on all necessities. The only raises we made were on luxuries."

"I tell you it is the combinations, the illegal combinations, that are putting the unheard-of prices on foodstuffs that we now have to pay. Look here. The other day I called up the Washington agent of the Armour Packing Company and asked the wholesale price on a special grade of boneless, trimmed, cooked hams. I was informed that there were three grades of this kind of ham, sold exclusively to the retail trade at 19, 21 and 23 cents a pound. I then visited several of the meat markets of Washington, and while I did not find any of this particular grade of Armour ham, I did find boneless, trimmed, cooked hams for sale, some prepared by a Cincinnati house and some elsewhere. The retailers admitted that the grade was not quite up to that for which I asked, yet, in every instance, this ham was retailed at 40 cents a pound."

"But I found other evidence of illegal combines in trade in Washington. I found certain grades of tea sold at retail for 75 cents a pound when the wholesale price of this tea was but 18 cents. I found tea retailed at a dollar a pound although it cost the retailer only 20 cents. And in the government statistics I learn that coffee retailed at 30 cents a pound comes in at an importer's price of but eight to 18 cents. Don't tell me that these prices would prevail if we had competition. It is not possible."

"Champ Clark also took a look around the Washington meat markets and he found that meats here are very much higher than they are out in Kansas City and other meat-packing centers. Finally, he said to one of the market men that he was tempted to go into the meat business in Washington. 'Why, he says, I can buy meat out West and have it shipped here and undersell these prices even or more cents a pound and still make money.'"

"Don't do it," says the market man. "If you do you will be ruined. As soon as it was found that you were underselling the rest of us you would find that your cars of meat would get side-tracked on the road until the ice gave out, or they would be accidentally routed in the wrong direction or something else would happen to them, so that you would lose your trade and be ruined. The combination is too strong for one man to combat it. We in the trade do not dare to cut the prices. If we did we would be out of business too quick. We do not let the prices. They are dictated to us and we have to charge them and no others."

CONGRESS SEAT STARTS RIVALRY

Vacancy Made by W. C. Lovering of Taunton Is Sought
by Several Who Already
Are in Race.

A contest has already begun for the place of congressman from the fourteenth Massachusetts district made vacant by the passing away of Congressman William C. Lovering of Taunton. Ex-Senator John S. Keith, who has been regarded as the logical successor to the place, has announced that he will not enter the race.

Ex-Senator Frank G. Wheatby of North Abington has announced his candidacy, and from Brockton there is talk of Col. John J. Whipple, ex-Mayor John S. Kent, George E. Keith and ex-Senator George H. Garfield.

Governor Draper will call a special session to fill the vacancy, but it is said that the State House that in order to allow for the necessary time to issue the precept the election would hardly be held before the last of March.

BROOKLYN SIGNS SEVEN

NEW YORK—The Brooklyn baseball club has received the signed contracts of Bill McIntire, Hunter, Santelle, Dessau, deEisen and Schenberger.

Art, Artists and Their Work

John Elliott's Illustrations.

JOHN ELLIOTT at the Copley galleries, 103 Newbury street, is exhibiting his original pastel drawings illustrating the recent fairy book by Isabel Anderson (Mrs. Larz Anderson), entitled "The Great Sea Horse." There are 24 drawings of the seashore, grottoes beneath and airy flights above. Justice Whiskers sits on his throne. Pinkies are stuffing Neptune's trumpet. The Great Sea Horse rears at the Mermaid and Merry Jerry rides the Dogfish. The great Ocean Giant sits on the sands below, a green iceberg floats in the green sea, a Wonderful Island is seen and young Neptune has a battle with the Octopus.

The works are rendered on tinted papers which carry the atmosphere for each subject. There is much fanciful playing with situations as allowed when fairy stories are to be told and illustrated. The reproductions in the book are successful, but appear several tones warmer than the originals.

The book is almost too heavy to be lifted by a child, but this allows the seniors the opportunity of reading aloud and has, therefore, its advantages. The pictures will remain in the upstairs gallery until Saturday, the 19th.

MRS. MORTON'S OIL PAINTINGS.

Mrs. Josephine Ames Morton is showing a collection of oil-color pictures at the gallery of W. J. Gardner & Co., 298 Boylston street. The subjects are taken from the Berkshire hills and from Newport, R. I. Mrs. Morton studied at the Pennsylvania Academy and at Julian's in Paris. This is her first public exhibition, and it will interest those who enjoy seeing the work of an individualist, the quality that is the right of every one to possess, namely, a method of expression all one's own.

The collection represents hard work by one who works out the problems alone; there is encouragement for the student and interesting bits of color in many of the garden scenes. The impression of the ensemble is of sunny effects and bright phases of outdoor life. The sea, painted from the deck of a steamer, is treated from near Spain, the Azores, near France, the North Atlantic, off Newfoundland and near England. An excellent landscape is called "Salt Meadows, Newport." In it the breadth of the near fields is well expressed.

The catalog is given a preface which is interesting, as follows: "The following sketches and studies have all been done with the one idea of catching the fleeting color schemes that nature presents from season to season, never for long at a time. In some cases it has been necessary to wait over two or three seasons before the recurrence of the same effects allowed the completion of the picture. The variety of the work lies not in the subject but in the atmospheric conditions through which the same subjects are seen. The pictures are open to the public view until Feb. 14."

Old Masters at Doll & Richards'.

The Ehrlich galleries of New York has inaugurated in the gallery of Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, an exhibition of "Old Masters" that are interesting to those who enjoy the arts of former centuries. Works from the Italian, French, Flemish, English and Dutch schools are represented. One of the most interesting is a street scene, called "The Hurdle-gate Player" from the brush of Jan Steen, of the Dutch school. There is genuine humor in the way the player sings his ditty in the street at the passers by, and the local flavor of the country and general atmosphere of the seventeenth century seems truly expressed.

"A Mother and Child," by George Romney of the English school of the eighteenth century, is reproduced here-with. A good example of George Morland, is "At Old Red Dragon" showing a horseman drawing up to the old hostelry. The landscape recedes in a charming way in this canvas and the figures are vigorously painted. A number of portraits and groups, make up the list of subjects which will remain on public view until the sixteenth.

BOSTON ART NOTES.

Beginning next Monday, Philip Little of Salem will open his exhibition at the Copley gallery on Newbury street.

Henry Plympton Spaulding of the Studio building has been holding a studio exhibition the present week.

J. K. Chambers of the Studio building shows some good landscape studies, made while in New Hampshire the past summer. Several of these represent the landscape as seen through the door of a barn. The brilliant effects produced by the juxtaposition of the subdued tones of the interior with the out-of-doors light, are well expressed.

Abbott Graves is busy with orders since his recent exhibition at Kimball's closed. The sales there reached a substantial figure and the artist intends to follow the line of painting New England gardens the coming summer. To this end a new gasoline launch has been purchased with which to visit the coast towns and thus easily reach the places where these beautiful objects are to be found.

Beginning next Monday, the works of the late George Frost of Cambridge, Mass., will be placed on public view at Bird's auction rooms on Bromfield street. Later in the week, ten pictures will be offered for sale. Mr. Frost was well known as the artist who, with George Kennan, the writer, made an extended tour through Siberia, some years ago.

At the gallery of Charles E. Cobb, 346 Boylston street, F. Hopkinson Smith of New York, Venice, Mexico and other well-known centers, will open his annual



"MOTHER AND CHILD."

From the painting by George Romney, now on exhibition at 71 Newbury street.

Boston exhibition next Monday morning. The pictures will remain on view until the nineteenth.

The Messrs Vose will open next Tuesday an exhibition of the work of Messrs. F. S. Church and George S. Boughton. The paintings of Sergeant Kendall have been appreciated by the artists and gallery of the city who have visited the gallery in large numbers during the three weeks of the exhibition. The works of Paul Dougherty will be shown at this gallery later in the season.

Frank H. Richardson is showing some of his recent work in his studio at 110 Tremont street. The public is invited.

Dougherty Exhibit in Chicago.

Paul Dougherty is now holding an exhibition in Chicago at the galleries of M. O'Brien & Son. Of his work the Chicago Post says:

"Since 1907 Mr. Dougherty has been an important exhibitor in American artists' displays. The purchase of his 'Land and Sea' by the Corcoran gallery in Washington, the sale of other striking compositions to discriminating collectors and the acquisition of a canvas by the Art Institute with the feeling that it will enhance the value of the Chicago gathering of contemporary art add to the interest in his reappearance among us."

"But while Mr. Dougherty may be no stranger, the truly splendid canvases that have just come assure us that he has the power to surprise. His ability to paint mighty impressions was recognized in his earlier works, which, however, did not reach the artistry of the later ones."

Gift for National Museum.

"The Iron Mine," one of the very best paintings of the late Homer Martin, which has recently been sold by Knoedler & Co. to William T. Evans, is to be presented to the National Art Museum in Washington by the recent purchaser. As a rare mark of generosity, the Messrs. Knoedler have presented the purchase price to Mrs. Martin, a substantial evidence of the esteem in which this artist is held by his countrymen and by the dealers who are not forgetful to be chivalrous toward the widow of a distinguished painter.

International Art Exposition.

The American Federation of Arts through its secretary, F. D. Millet, has issued an appeal in regard to the international exposition which will take place in Italy in 1911. This is the most important affair of its kind held in Europe since 1900. It will be divided into two great departments, one devoted exclusively to art, which is to occupy extensive buildings and spacious grounds near the Villa

Borghese in Rome, and the other devoted to manufactures and commerce, which is to be established in Turin.

All the great nations with the exception of the United States have honored the invitation of the Italian government by making large appropriations and promising adequate representation. Thus far the United States government has taken no action, and the limit of time for acquiring space has already been extended to Feb. 15, and will not be prolonged further. It is requested that all interested in art secure action to conferring with the representatives and senators from their own states, calling attention to the facts and urging immediate action.

Munich and Berlin Exhibit.

Hugo Reisinger, in a letter to the Art Review, announces that in behalf of the Royal Academy of Berlin and the Royal Art Society of Munich, he is sending invitations to a number of American artists to exhibit in Munich and Berlin during the months of March and April, 1910. We quote the concluding paragraphs of the letter of announcement:

"With the exception of the achievements of a few good men, living in Paris and London, I venture to say that the contemporary American art is hardly known in Germany, and I believe for the mere reason that opportunities for exhibiting it have been hitherto lacking."

"My official friends abroad and I believe that the time has come when American art should attain due recognition abroad, and for this reason these two unique galleries have been placed at our disposal."

"I am not only making my appeal to the various artists personally, but also to the leading collectors of American art in this country, and I confidently believe that the undertaking will receive unanimous support."

"The aim of this exhibition is, as has been said before, to make American art better known abroad, and also to promote artistic reciprocity between two great nations, and it is hoped that both these results may in large measure be achieved."

"It requires no little courage to discriminate among living artists for an exhibition of this kind, and it is not to be expected that any selection possible to make will meet with general approval either in this country or abroad. It is safe, however, to predict that the exhibition, if the plan is carried out, will contain representative examples of a varied character and that American painting will be shown in a dignified manner. We judge, too, that the vivid and stimulating work of the younger artists is not likely to be neglected, and that it will, if included, meet with prompt response from the followers of the 'moderns' in Germany."

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Many valuable properties have changed hands this week, among which the most important are the building here reproduced, numbered 159 Tremont street, and a large six-story brick structure at 6 to 12 Merrimac street, junction of and numbered 117 to 123 Friend street. This parcel has just passed to the ownership of the Hon. John D. Long, the grantor being Julius Codman. There are 3000 square feet of land, taxed on \$75,000, the total rating being \$108,000. The price paid by Mr. Long, however, was in excess of this figure. Horsford & William of the Kimball building were the brokers.

The same brokers have sold for the Hon. John D. Long a tract of vacant land in Commonwealth avenue, between Harvard avenue and Allston street. The plot has a total area of 49,510 square feet and it is considered one of the most desirable undeveloped tracts in this vicinity. There is a frontage on Commonwealth avenue of 500 feet. The purchaser is Thomas G. Washburn, the well known realty operator. The land has been held at a price approximating \$1.25 per square foot. The location is near where W. J. McDonald is spending so much money in building and other improvements. When Mr. Washburn completes the betterments which he has

in mind the locality will be not only pleasing to the eye but it will possess all the natural advantages of nearness to the city and yet far enough removed from its bustle to offer all the inducements of a suburb.

Trading in city proper realty this week has been well distributed over the various sections with perhaps a little favoritism in the Back Bay and West Ends. The usual activity in the South End has been in evidence and the Roxbury and Dorchester have not been neglected by any means. The demand for farms and other country properties remains good, although it has not been quite as brisk as it was last week. With the advent of spring improved conditions all around are bound to prevail.

TRANSFER OF BACK BAY HOUSE.

George Wheatland has conveyed title to George R. Grantham to a three-story brick house and 2530 feet of land in Chestnut street, near Audubon road, Back Bay. The estate is assessed for \$12,000, of which \$2530 is the rating on the land.

CHESTNUT STREET, BEACON HILL. The estate at No. 31 Chestnut street, Beacon Hill, has been sold through the office of J. Murray Howe, the regular

New Enlarged Size, 13 x 18, \$2.00

Special for Thirty Days



Special
for
30 Days
Only
\$2

Special
for
30 Days
Only
\$2

"The Triumph of Truth Over Error"

The great painting by HENRY B. FULLER, which has been awarded the Carnegie prize at the National Academy Art Exhibition in New York.

This reproduction brings out in detail every color of the original painting. The picture, "THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR," is an enlarged size, 13x18, beautifully mounted and ready for framing. To advertise this reproduction of the great painting, "THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR," by Henry B. Fuller, we have decided to cut the price in half, and for thirty days offer this beautiful picture for \$2.00, sent postpaid, anywhere. Any picture we send which may be marred in transit will be replaced.

This Is What the
Artist Thinks of
Our Reproduction
of His Picture: ::

GREEN & CO., 200 Broadway, New York:
Dear Sirs:—Thanks for the proof in color of my picture "THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR," which is at hand. It is surprisingly well executed and true to the original, and I am much gratified with the success of it. I remain, Sincerely yours,
HENRY B. FULLER.
Oct. 19, 1909, Deerfield.

Sample, post card size, printed on paper 7x9, 25 cents.

GREEN & CO., 200 Broadway, New York City



IN HEART OF BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Property at 159 Tremont street, assessed on \$220,000, purchased this week by George W. Talbot.

agent representing the George F. Parkman estate and the city of Boston. The property consists of a large brick house with a frontage of 30 feet upon Chestnut street. It is assessed for \$28,500, of which \$13,500 is on the 3100 square feet of land and \$15,000 on the building. This is one of the fine old Chestnut street houses handsomely finished in the style of the early part of the nineteenth century. The purchaser, Heman M. Burr, buys for his own occupancy, and was represented in the transaction by Messrs. Codman & Street.

It is said that two West End parcels located in Cambridge street, near Bowdoin square, will soon change hands, involving about \$60,000.

CAMBRIDGE SALES.

The president and fellows of Harvard College have sold through the T. H. Raymond agency of Cambridge and Somerville the nine-room dwelling at 273 Up-

land road, Cambridge. The property was sold to Thomas F. Sullivan, who will improve the estate in many ways for his own occupancy.

T. H. Raymond has negotiated the sale of the four-apartment house at 507 to 513 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, between Pearl and Brookline streets. This investment property has an assessed valuation of \$8500, of which amount \$2800 is on the 9000 square feet of land. J. H. Wallace is the purchaser from Mary A. Perry.

The same broker reports final papers on record in the sale of the estate numbered 74 Pearl street, Cambridge, corner of Auburn street. The frame house thereon was erected in 1844 and at a time when this portion of Cambridge was divided mostly into small farms. This is practically the oldest house standing in this particular section of Cambridge today. John A. Blevins takes title from Emma L. and I. V. Carrier, who are heirs of the original owners. The land and buildings are valued at \$4500. S. and G. Reveau have bought through the T. H. Raymond office a lot of land containing 3340 square feet on Pemberton street, Cambridge. This land is known as lot 15 and the new owners intend to erect a very attractive modern two-family house. Eileen R. Stimpson gives the deed.

MANY SALES BY E. T. HARRINGTON.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following business transacted through its office during the past week:

Dorchester.

Charles M. Ward has sold his estates at 15-17-19 Hamlet street, Uphams Corner, Dorchester, consisting of two three-apartment houses and a lot of land containing 5260 square feet, all assessed on a valuation of \$9400. The purchaser was L. B. Russell.

Winthrop.

P. H. Hughes of Malden has sold his land in Plummer avenue, Winthrop, containing 10,000 feet, assessed at a valuation of \$1100. The purchaser, Frank Cross of Somerville, will erect a modern nine-room house for occupancy.

Prospect Hill, Beverly.

The trustees of the Montserrat syndicate have sold to William Silvia lot No. 78 on the west side of Appleton street, Prospect Hill, Beverly, having a frontage of 55 feet, a depth of 95 feet, and containing 5250 square feet.

Winchester Business.

Great activity in Winchester property is reported. George B. Whitehorn has sold his estate situated on the northwest corner of Oxford street and Foxcroft road, comprising a new cement building of nine rooms and all modern improvements, and 14,000 square feet of land, thus completing the fifth sale by Mr. Whitehorn within three weeks of houses ranging in price from \$8800 to \$10,500.

Stoneham.

The Edward T. Harrington Company has sold for Roland W. Boyden his estate comprising 8.10 acres of land located on the westerly side of Spring street, Stoneham, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$4050. The property was pur-

FOSTER & BROS.
Picture Framing
4 Park Square
Boston

By LEWIS J. BIRD CO., Auctioneers,
32 Bromfield St., Boston.
Important Auction Sale
OF THE
GEO. A. FROST
COLLECTION OF
Oil Paintings & Water Colors
in our Art Gallery, on Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday, February 9, 10
and 11. Each day at 2:30 P. M.
On exhibition with catalogue from
Monday, February 7.
Mr. Frost, during his life, was noted
for his travels with Mr. Geo. Kennan
through Siberia, and many of his pic-
tures are illustrations of that country.

EXHIBITION
of Water Colors by
F. Hopkinson Smith
In the Galleries
of C. E. COBB
346 Boylston St.
Feb. 7 to 19

chased by M. E. Ward of Cambridge,
who in turn reconveyed to James J.
Donovan.

Arlington Land Sold.

The sale is reported of lot 6 on Harlow street, with 50 foot frontage and containing 8656 square feet, to Florence E. Wilson of Dorchester. Also lot 21 on Harlow street, with 55 foot frontage, which has been sold for Dr. D. J. Buckley to W. J. Bennard of Cambridge; lot 49 on Everett street, containing 4960 square feet with 55 foot frontage, to Jennie P. Wyman of St. Paul. The purchaser in each case intends to build.

Southern New Hampshire Farm.

The sale of the Sadie M. Parker farm at Milford, N. H., has just been consummated. The estate is situated on the road leading to Mason and comprises a large two-story house, several outbuildings and 85 acres of land, being about equally divided in tillage, pasture and timber. H. W. Wood of Boston was the purchaser.

South End.

C. E. Marden of Boston has sold to R. E. Thomas of Boston the vacant lot of land at the corner of Curve and Albany streets, Boston, containing 1490

(Continued on Page Twelve, Column Four.)

LAWYER POINTS OUT BETTER METHODS OF VOTING IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page One.)

to express their first, second and third choice. The figures were as follows:

Aupperle	465
Bannister	603
Lough	99
Laties	41
Slocumb	229
Todd	362

Total 1799

Under the crude systems of election in force in Boston and in most of the cities of the United States, Mr. Bannister would have been elected by 33 per cent of the vote. But in Grand Junction the citizens marked their ballots so as to show their second and third choices and upon taking account of these choices according to the strict rule of the election, it appeared that Mr. Todd was preferred by a majority of the voters in preference to Messrs. Bannister, Aupperle, or any other candidate. The simple system of marking preferences enabled the people to show how they would have voted if the candidates had been running against each other singly, and so were able to show that in their opinion Todd was a better man than any one of the others.

And yet the Grand Junction system is not perfect, but merely a long step in advance of the single vote method as used in Boston, and decidedly better than the "second ballot" recently put in force in Des Moines and Colorado Springs and advocated very frequently by those who are not aware that it is a thoroughly discredited failure in Germany and France.

The best example of a systematic election law is the use of this preferential vote under the Hare rules in force in Tasmania, South Africa and elsewhere. When applied to the election of a single officer it brings about a result more surely in accordance with the wishes of the voters, and when applied to the election of a council instead of a single officer it results in proportional or real representation of all parties and classes. The will of the people is fully expressed in such a council by the will of the majority of the council, while the views of minority are heard in proportion to their strength.

Another advantage of the Hare system which is of tremendous importance and yet seldom referred to is that under it voters freely replace men fairly satisfactory to them with men more satisfactory and thus all classes are soon represented by their best men. A condition of things which has not obtained in American government to any alarming extent.

TECH MEN TO STUDY OIL BURNING VESSEL

(Continued from Page One.)

the difficulty attending the taking of the temperature in the heart of the furnace, which was designed and constructed in the institute laboratories, consisting of a thermo-electric pyrometer made by inclosing a thermo-electric couple in a quartz tube and the whole protected by a water cooled iron pipe 12 feet long.

These tests will be conclusive to a much greater degree than any others which have ever been made, as the former tests were necessarily confined to the proximity of the doors of the furnace and so were not accurate. The oil is burnt in a forced draught and the hottest point is generally about 10 feet back, so that great difficulty has been met with in determining engineering tables which are used in connection with coal combustion steam engines.

At the Railway Terminals

The Boston & Albany road will bring to Boston some time tonight the members and effects of the Boston opera company, en route home from Springfield. Three special trains will be used to handle the 17 baggage cars, three parlor cars and seven wide vestibule coaches.

For the accommodation of the Appalachian Club of Boston the New Haven road will furnish special service from South station this afternoon to Hingham.

The Adams Express Company received a consignment of western horses from the Pittsburg stables today for Boston. They were loaded in the new style horse cars of the Pennsylvania road.

In order to save making so many stops for water on fast freight runs the New Haven road is connecting larger tanks on all the engines that are in the fast freight service.

A signal company has contracted to install an all-electric switch machine at State Line, making three in all on the Boston & Albany road.

WANTS PRINTERS FOR PHILIPPINES

An unusual opportunity is offered printers by the United States government in the Philippine islands. The civil service commission today announced an examination for printers in the bureau of printing, Manila, P. I., on March 3 at Boston. The salary ranges from \$1800 to \$2000 per annum.

DIRECTOR GETTEMY PROPOSES BILL FOR TOWN ACCOUNTING

(Continued from Page One.)

bonds of indemnity given to the town. This officer shall also examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, collector and all officers entrusted with the expenditure of money.

NEW ARMY PLAN OUTLINED TODAY

General Staff Report Will Censure Small Garrisons Scattered Over Country, Also "Pork Barrel."

WASHINGTON—The United Press is able today to give an outline of the forthcoming special report of the general staff recommending a reorganization of the army and the establishment of a definite military policy, having for its object, "the perfection of a properly proportioned fighting machine of high efficiency."

The report will censure the present plan of scattering the army in small garrisons throughout the country, and will arraign the "pork barrel" method of military appropriations, which is held by the general staff to be one of the main causes of the alleged present inefficiency of the army.

The changes desired by the general staff will be presented to Congress later in a separate bill which will be accompanied by a presidential message. A special board, headed by Major-General Leonard Wood and General Anthony Murray, chief of the coast defense corps, will leave for Panama next week and when they have worked out a plan for the defense of the Canal Zone, this will be incorporated in the general army reorganization plan.

The general staff's plan will undoubtedly encounter strong opposition in Congress and it is hardly likely that anything will be done at the present session.

FURNITURE MEN TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts will be held at the Revere house next Tuesday. The principal speakers will be Allyn T. Treadway, president of the Senate, Guy A. Ham, formerly United States district attorney, and the Hon. William A. Morse.

REPORT BIG HOTEL PROJECT.

NEW YORK—It is reported that a syndicate of New York capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land on high ground between Hartsdale and Scarsdale in Westchester county as the site of a hotel to cost half a million dollars.

SELECTMAN GRANTED PATENT.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Selectman John Johnston of this town has been granted letters patent for an improved dump cart with an ingenious device which can be used as a brake descending hills and also to throw the body of the cart backward to dump the load.

WATER CONDUIT FOR SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A new water conduit to supply the city of Syracuse with lake water, has been put in service. With the line already opened it will supply the city with more than 27,000,000 gallons, which will be adequate until the population reaches the 250,000 mark.

INVESTIGATE FIRE ALARM DEAL.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—James C. Crombie, a commission agent for the Cromwell Fire Alarm Company, and ex-Chief Rutter were called before the district attorney Friday in connection with the investigation of the awarding of a contract to install its system here.

INDICTMENTS STIR POLITICIANS.

CHICAGO—With the voting of four true bills against city officials in connection with the shale rock case, politicians today realize that few are to be left inside the immunity zone in the present grand jury graft probe.

BIG BLAZE IN NEW JERSEY.

FAIRVIEW, N. J.—Fire early today partially burned Bennett's embroidery factory and six other buildings, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Fifteen persons, asleep in one of the buildings, escaped.

MILLS IN CLINTON SHUT DOWN.

CLINTON, Mass.—Failure of the striking weavers at the Victor Manufacturing Company and the mill management to reach an agreement has thrown 250 operatives out of work.

BUILDINGS BURN AT OLD ORCHARD.

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Fire Friday destroyed Cedar Brook cottage and bathhouse and the residence of William F. Fernald, station agent here, causing a loss of \$12,000.

BANKING ROOMS TO OPEN.

The new banking rooms of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank at Thompson square, Charlestown, will be opened for inspection next Thursday.

DRAPER CLUB REUNION.

The fourth annual reunion of the Draper Club of ward 10 will be held in Huntington Chambers hall, 30 Huntington avenue, Wednesday evening, Feb. 9.

SENATOR WALSH PASSES AWAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—State Senator Thomas S. Walsh of this city passed away Friday.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BEVERLY.

Mrs. Caroline Barney, wife of the Rev. E. M. Barney, formerly pastor of the First Universalist church of this city, has been appointed visiting superintendent of the Massachusetts Universalist Sunday School Association.

Diana chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will give a costume party Monday evening at Malta hall.

A joint convention of the city council, to which the members of the joint committee on charter revision has been invited, will be held at Grand Army hall Monday evening at 7.45.

The annual fair of the Universalist parish will be held in Ballou hall, Judson street, Feb. 16, 17 and 18.

MIDDLEBORO.

The following committees have been appointed by the Business Mens Club for the year: House committee, Charles S. Cummings, Samuel Shaw and Fred A. Johnson; membership, George E. Doane, Henry W. Sears and Albert A. Thomas; auditing, Augustus N. Bearse, George W. Stetson and Granville E. Tillson; entertainment, E. T. Pierce, Frank W. Read, Norman C. Smith, James M. Clark and Herbert A. Pratt.

The night schools have closed for the season.

WHITMAN.

The Young Peoples Society of the First Baptist church has elected: President, N. H. Clark; vice-president, L. O. Courn; secretary, Miss Eva M. Rand; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Lawrence; treasurer, M. G. Courn.

Arrangements have been completed for the reception to the pastor of the First Baptist church, the Rev. Frank S. Jones, on the evening of Feb. 8.

ABINGTON.

The selectmen of Abington and Weymouth have petitioned the state highway commission to lay out as a state road Bedford street from the Weymouth line to this town.

The board of trade has erected large wooden signs near the railroad station at North Abington telling of the advantageous sites for sale in the town for manufacturing.

DEDHAM.

The Germantown Citizens Association will hold an important business meeting at St. Pauls hall, Germantown, tomorrow afternoon.

The Dedham Womens Club will hold a children's party in Greenleaf hall, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 12.

SOUTH BRAINTREE.

Twenty young people will hold a surprise party tonight at the home of Miss Ethel Hillingworth. Friends will be present from Boston, Hollbrook and Weymouth. After presenting a gift, a pretty leather hand bag, the evening will be passed at music and games.

BROCKTON.

Capt. R. B. Grover camp, Sons of Veterans, is planning a minstrel show. Massasoit lodge, I. O. O. F., will entertain Standish lodge of Rockland, Feb. 24.

FILE DRAPER WILL AT WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The will of Gen. William F. Draper, former ambassador to Italy, was filed in the Worcester county probate court here Friday.

After certain specific bequests his household goods and effects and half of the residue of the estate go to his widow, Mrs. Susan Prescott Draper. The other half goes to his children and their issue, with the exception of the children of George Otis Draper.

Clare H. Draper and Oliver H. Lane of Hopedale are named as executors. Their compensation is fixed at \$10,000 each. The estate is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

NORTH POLE MEN WOULD GO SOUTH

NEW YORK—Should the proposed dash for the south pole be undertaken by American explorers as proposed by Commander Peary, several members of the Peary polar quest will probably be selected as members of the Antarctic expedition. Dr. Herman C. Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History, is authority for the statement that Captain Bartlett of the Arctic ship Roosevelt; Professor McMillan and George Borup, who were with Commander Peary, will be selected for the south pole expedition.

TEN SUBMARINES WANTED IN WEST

WASHINGTON—Representative Kahn of California Friday appeared before the House committee on naval affairs, in company with Representative Hayes also of California, and Representatives Humphrey and Ellis of Oregon to urge that the committee insert in the naval bill an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the construction of ten submarine boats for service on the Pacific coast.

MILITARY RIFLE SOCIETY MEETS

The annual meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association will be held at the South armory this afternoon at which time officers will be selected and the date fixed for the annual shoot at Wakefield.

ROCKLAND.

The Union Glee Club has elected: President, John G. Owens; vice-president, George W. Torrey; clerk, Charles S. Deal; financial secretary, Joseph W. Richards; treasurer, Harry S. Torrey.

Arrangements have been completed for the presentation of the opera "The Flower Kingdom," by Old Colony lodge, K. of P., assisted by Old Colony temple of Pythian Sisters on the evenings of Feb. 15 to 19 in the opera house.

STOUGHTON.

Every Thursday evening the young women of the Universalist church are given instruction in the gymnasium of the church. On Friday evening the men of the church are instructed.

The Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, chaplain of the Massachusetts House and city missionary of Boston, will occupy the pulpit at the Congregational church Sunday.

RANDOLPH.

The Randolph Cooperative Bank has elected: President, Franklin W. Hayden; vice-president, John H. Eield; secretary and treasurer, P. H. McLaughlin; auditor, John H. Kellher; attorney, Asa P. French.

The assessors have received word from the tax commissioners of the state to revalue all of the property in the town commencing March 1.

BRAINTREE.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist church will hold special services Sunday.

The Republican town committee has organized for the year with these officers: Chairman, Henry M. Storms; secretary, George W. Stevens; treasurer, Eugene Dyer.

HOLBROOK.

The Methodist church has been assigned a new pastor, the Rev. J. Philip Armand, who will assume his pastorate at the services Sunday morning.

The senior class of the Summer high school will hold a social in the town hall Tuesday evening.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Quasemequin Club will meet on Monday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall in annual business meeting.

The Mens Club of the Congregational church at East Bridgewater is arranging for its annual banquet and reunion early in March.

NORTH EASTON.

The Clover Club will hold its annual reception and entertainment on the evening of Feb. 15.

The members of the Methodist church have voted to recall the Rev. W. Lenoir Hood.

HYDE PARK.

The annual banquet and ladies' night of the Hazelwood and Clarendon Hills Improvement Association will be held Monday evening at the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. gymnasium classes will hold a ladies' night Monday evening.

UNITED HATTERS LOSE THEIR SUIT

HARTFORD, Conn.—A verdict of \$222,000 was rendered Friday in the United States court, by the jury in the suit of D. E. Loeve of Danbury against 200 hatmakers of this state. After being out a little over two hours the jury ordered actual damages of \$74,000 to the plaintiff, but as the suit was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, triple damages can be recovered.

Attorneys for the defense will be given a hearing on March 7, when a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of being excessive will be argued. The bill against the United Hatters of North America may be a quarter of a million dollars.

BRINGS HERRING IN RECORD TIME

Bringing a full fare of salt herring of the largest kind, the schooner Indiana, Capt. Almon D. Malloch, is on her way from Bay of Islands, N. F., to Gloucester. The voyage is a notable one, as it is thought that Captain Malloch will make the quickest round trip ever made between those two points.

She has been out only 16 days from Gloucester and is already three days to the good on the return trip. This is the latest successful trip on record to the Newfoundland herring fisheries. A few years ago one vessel started from Gloucester Jan. 25, six days later than did the Indiana, but failed to secure a cargo.

ALLEGES SECRET EXPRESS LOBBY

NEW YORK—That the big express companies have a lobbying fund which is used for influencing legislation is the startling allegation of James Manihan, a Minneapolis lawyer, who is attorney for State Senator B. E. Sundberg of Kennedy, Mich., the complainant in the inquiry now being conducted in this city by Frank Lyons, representing the interstate commerce commission. He declared today that before he was through with the present inquiry some facts would be adduced regarding the manner in which the big express companies are conducted that would show them to be close followers of the old-time insurance companies' methods.

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Until

Music Daily, 12 to 2 In Restaurant 5th Floor
HENRY SIEGEL Co
WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS, BOSTON, MASS.

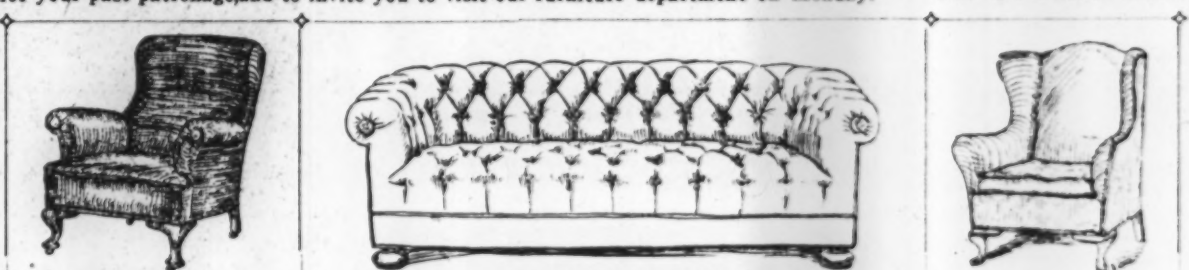
1 O'CLOCK AND SINGLE STAMPS THEREAFTER
Given absolutely FREE with every purchase of 10 cents and over. You can exchange these stamps for the Richest Premiums on Earth.
10 Free Stamps With All New Books Started.

Our Third Annual Buyers' Contest Begins Monday

Mr. Siegel stands the loss while the buyers mark prices to suit themselves, the object being to see who can make the largest percentage of increase. The buyer who wins gets a big cash prize, and the second, third and fourth buyers under the wire also get substantial cash prizes. But the largest prizes go to the public in the values we offer. It will be the biggest Buyers' Sale we ever attempted, and when you have seen the bargain plums we are going to offer Monday you will watch for this sale every year—like thousands of others.

February Semi-Annual Furniture and Buyers' Sale

I have sold furniture to Boston people for more than ten years. Each year my business has grown, and today no furniture buyer can boast of a greater following than I have. I say this with pride, because it is positive proof that I have guarded the interests of my customers. I have prepared a line of goods for this sale which will appeal to the best trade of Boston and New England. I take this opportunity to thank you for your past patronage, and to invite you to visit our furniture department on Monday.



Lennox Arm Chair

This Lennox Arm Chair is without doubt one of the most luxurious library chairs to be found today. Together with this one pattern we have added a few Bradford Arm Chairs and a number of Howard Chairs which we have held from the stock of the Cobb-Eastman Company for this special occasion. Every chair from Cobb-Eastman was sold by them at not less than \$50.00. In this special offering your choice of the entire assortment, in leather, is yours for \$37.50

BENNINGTON DAVENPORT

This picture shows you a very large soft, luxurious Davenport, of hair, known as the Washington. It is 6 ft. 8 in. long, very deep springs and is worth \$125.00. Other patterns, together with this one, on sale tomorrow, your choice

\$87.50

Gladstone Chair

This old Gladstone fireside comfort chair is well known by all who read this advertisement. It is cheap at \$20.00, but will be sold during this "Buyers' Sale," together with a few other patterns.

\$30.00



\$35.00 Dressers and Chiffoniers, Choice \$21.50

The base is 44 inches long, swell front, with two top drawers overhanging the others, has a French leg, is made of genuine mahogany, birdseye maple, curly birch and quartered oak. There are three style mirrors on this one base. Buyers' Sale price \$21.50



This Manhattan Rocker

The style is known throughout New England. It is comfortable, serviceable and inexpensive. You would not be paying too much for it if we charged \$22.00. For sale Monday at \$15.00



New England Wing Chair

In offering this Wing Chair at the ridiculous price of \$17.50 we expect to attract the attention of a great many prominent people. We have preserved for this sale about twenty of these very large and fine chairs, and the price at which they will be offered Monday is less than half of their actual value. Your choice.

\$17.50



It has heavy 2-inch posts, 1 1/2 inch square top and bottom rails, two square upright fillers, four heavy spindles, making it the handsomest bed ever offered at this price; satin or bright finish, all sizes.

\$25.00



Mahogany

47 inches wide. This beautiful Chippendale china cabinet. Buyers' sale \$59.50



THIS BUFFET

is 72 ins. long. Made of mahogany. The illustration shows style and arrangement. Buyers' sale \$95.00



Turkish Couch

If you need a \$50.00 or \$60.00 Dresser, this is your opportunity. It is genuine mahogany, beautiful style, nicely finished, well made, together with other patterns of high-grade Grand Rapids goods. In this sale, all one price \$39.50

\$39.50

Henry Siegel Co., Boston—Mail Orders Filled

MELROSE SEEKING COMMISSION PLAN

Three important matters of public improvement are to be taken up by the Melrose Board of Trade the coming season. The most important will be the matter of government by commission. Henry A. Bush, a Melrose merchant, introduced the order calling for a committee investigation of the subject, saying that he believed that business men would be willing to serve on a commission and conduct the city's affairs along business lines, whereas they are now more or less influenced by politics.

Another reform will be to secure a safer celebration of the fourth of July, while a third is to look into the ice harvesting business of the city.

Y. M. C. A. EVENT FOR HYDE PARK

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The closing event of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the local Y. M. C. A. will be a union service at the Methodist church Sunday evening, when Francis B. Sears of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will be the speaker. The anniversary is unique in that Charles L. Alden, president, and J. C. Webster, director, held those positions when the association was started 25 years ago.

REARREST HALL ON NEW CHARGE

WEBSTER, Mass.—Surrendered by the bondsmen who had procured bail for him in \$50,000 John A. Hall, defaulting treasurer of the Southbridge Savings Bank, was rearrested today and brought before Judge Clark in the district court here. He was charged with a defalcation of \$100,000 and held in \$200,000 bail. This not being provided, he was at once taken to the county jail in Worcester. His wife, who was present at the hearing, accompanied Hall to Worcester and left him only at the jail doors.

Bank Commissioner Chapin today did not make public an estimate of Hall's shortage, which he will probably do Monday. It may reach \$700,000.

SPANISH TUNNEL COLLAPSES.

LISBON—Advises received here today state that as a result of the floods that have been prevalent all over southern Europe, a tunnel being built in the mountains in the Andalusian province in Spain collapsed today, burying 17 workmen.

NEW YORK ARMY BUILDING FIRE.

NEW YORK—The medical supply department of the United States army was burned at West and Vesey streets Friday with a loss estimated from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

LABOR MEN CALL MARCH MEETING

Representatives of every central and local labor union of the state have been invited to participate in a meeting called for the afternoon of March 1 at Wells Memorial building, Boston, to discuss proposed industrial disputes investigation bills before the Legislature.

The special committee, appointed by the Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L., executive board to consider the law proposed by ex-representative Robert Luce met Friday and decided upon the call for the state meeting.

PREMIER TO MEET MINISTER TODAY

LONDON—Premier Asquith will meet David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, at Nice today, and it is expected that he will return to London Monday. The premier is keeping his own counsel concerning the government's policy in the new Parliament.

MICHIGAN MAN SENTENCED.

MASON, MICH.—Former State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier, convicted of embezzlement of \$885,000 state

NEW YORK TUNNELS WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE SUMMER

Hudson and East River Tubes
to Be Respectively Opened
in June and March Is the
Latest Report.

ROADS TO CONNECT

NEW YORK—The time set by contract for the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad tubes under the Hudson and East rivers will arrive during the summer of the present year. The exact time for opening them—set once apparently without official sanction for Jan. 1—has been postponed several times, and precise date is still tentative.

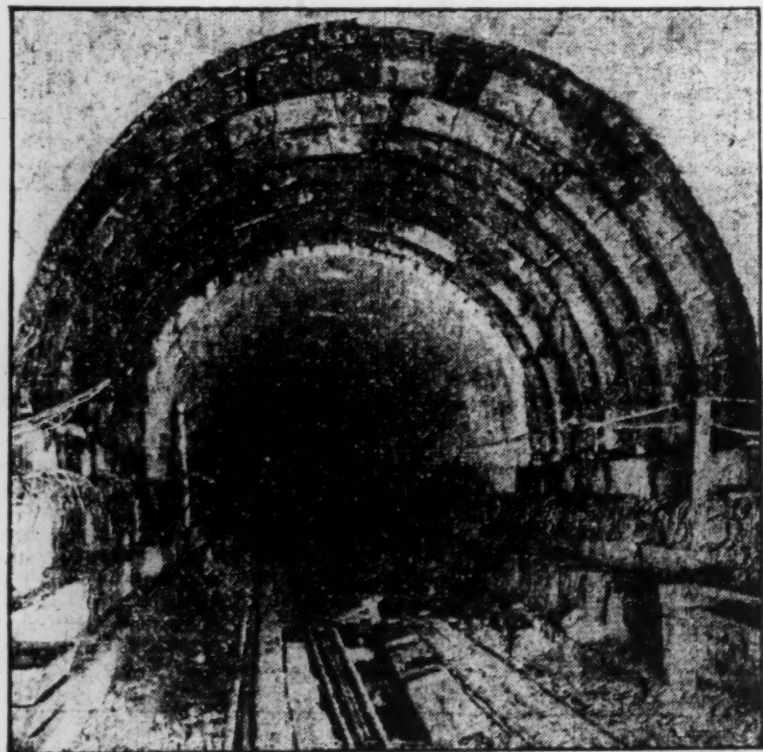
The most definite information that can be obtained from official sources is that the East river section of the tunnel system, connecting Manhattan and Long Island City, will probably be opened for passenger service in March, although the full schedule will not be put into effect until June or July. The work of the tubes has progressed to the point of installing the electrical apparatus, which is now being done.

The Pennsylvania's new station which, with its connections, has cost \$100,000,000, will be open for Long Island traffic April 1. The new station will be able to handle 100,000,000 passengers a year—as many as there are men, women and children in the United States. The Jersey City station, exclusive of ferry passengers, handles 12,000,000 passengers annually. 15,000,000 are handled by the Long Island railroad at Long Island City in a year and 20,000,000 at the Broad street station, Philadelphia. The New York station will thus have a capacity for handling 53,000,000 more passengers than these three stations combined.

It was about four months ago that the first train went through the long tube from Jersey City to Long Island City, passing beneath two great rivers and the island of Manhattan. It was not a star engine of the road which did the hauling on this memorable occasion, but a common sooty switch engine, and the ceremonies for the event were exceedingly modest. But this did not lessen the real magnitude of the moment. Next summer the public will realize the immensity of the work when it rides through the tunnel in comfortable Pullmans behind powerful electric locomotives.

An accompanying picture shows the interior of the south Hudson river, at the spot where the two ends, driven from Manhattan and Jersey City met in the middle and were joined.

The new terminal structure and improvements of the road, required an ac-



VIEW IN SOUTH HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

The picture shows the junction of the tunnel driven from New York with that driven from New Jersey, and the iron lining put in before building the closing length.

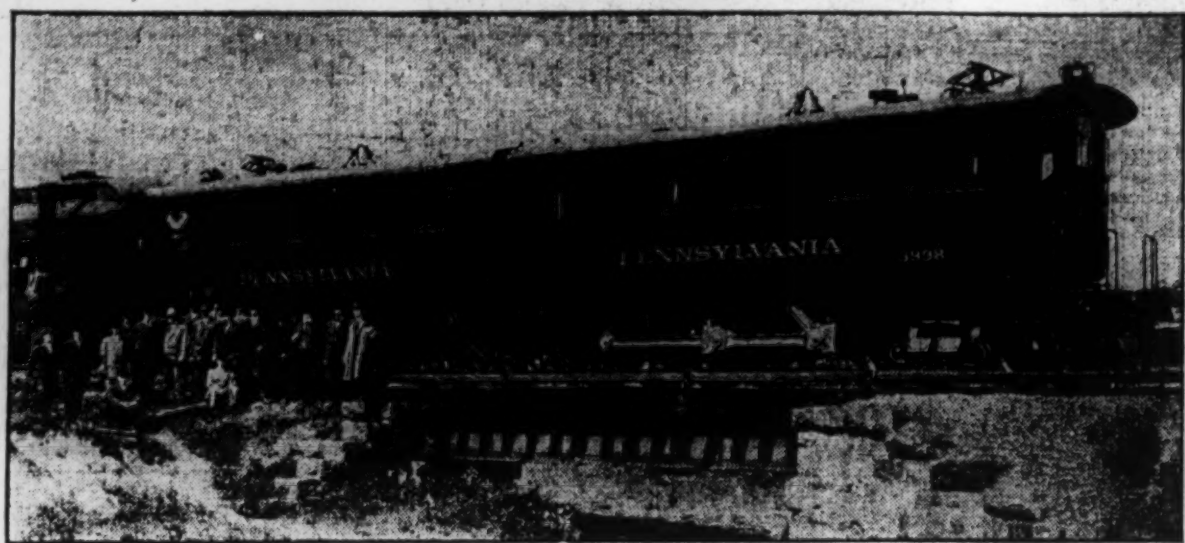
tual view of the premises to form a comprehensive idea of the magnitude of the work. It has now been two years since wreckers' axes began clearing the densely populated area destined for the terminal's site. Marvels have been wrought and the face of the neighborhood has been changed almost beyond recognition. Where close-huddled tenements were, the big building now stands. Very soon the trainways which extend from the station toward the North River will be covered over, too, and the final phase of the evolution reached.

Despite the fact that the terminal is outwardly completed, much work remains to be done on its interior; but even now the beauty of the lofty reception room impresses the beholder, and touched by the soft light which filters through the colored glass of the high windows the refinement of the interior finish is easily discernible.

Thirty thousand tons of steel were used in the construction of the station alone, which, by itself, cost \$10,000,000. Building the station was the least part of the work; it presented no startling problems to be solved. It was in the tunnels, deep down below the waters and the city, that men labored ever alert to pursue their work, which, although beset with great physical danger, will soon stand a monumental credit to the enterprise and achievement of modern engineering and labor.

LEVIATHAN OF THE RAILROAD

Pennsylvania's Electric Locomotive Is Most Powerful Yet Constructed and Is Really Two Engines in One.



LARGEST ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE EVER CONSTRUCTED.

Electric locomotive No. 3998, built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and to be used in the New York tunnels. It weighs 330,000 pounds, and will develop 4000 horsepower. The two sections are permanently coupled, back to back.

It is necessary to peruse the following statistics to realize the magnitude of the labor and skill involved:

Area of the terminal.....28 acres
Length of the trackage.....16 miles
Number of standing tracks at the station.....21
Length of platforms adjacent to passenger trains.....21,500 feet
Number of passenger platforms.....11
Highest point of tracks—below sea level (M. H. W.).....9 feet
Total excavation required.....3,000,000 cu. yds.
Number of columns supporting station building.....650
Maximum capacity of all tunnels in trains per hour.....144
Length of river tunnels (single track miles).....6.8 miles
Length of land tunnels (single track miles).....0.8 miles
When work was first started on the Pennsylvania Tunnels and Station the engineers of the railroad company, co-operating with those of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, took up the problem of designing an electric locomotive which would cope successfully with the heavy grades necessary in the river tunnels. Since then electric locomotives have been designed, constructed, and tested, and special recording track sections have been laid and electrified. Much electrical apparatus had been built, and voluminous reports and records were compiled before the completion of No. 3998, the first "Pennsylvania" type of electric locomotive to be finished, and the one which recently was given its first test on the Long Island Railroad.

Number 3998 weighs 330,000 pounds. It will develop 4000 horsepower, about three times as much as a giant freight locomotive, and could pull a heavy freight train at a speed of some 60 or 70 miles per hour. In appearance it is similar to two passenger coaches, with huge driving wheels and rods. On each side of the steel cars are ten square windows.

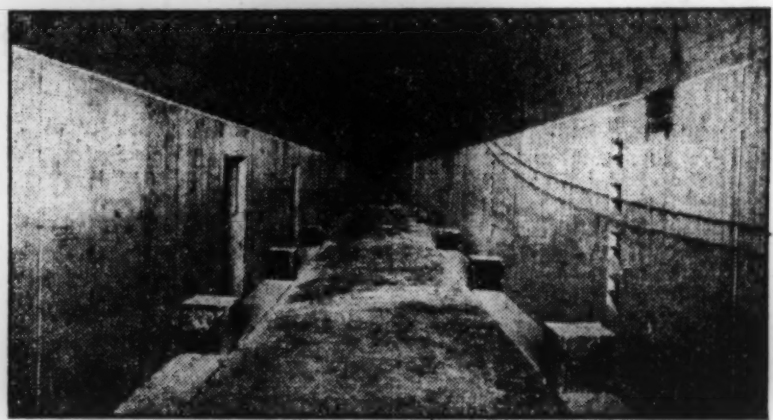
benefits secured by its position. The motor is located high up from the road-bed, secure from snow, dirt and water, and space limitations are largely removed. In its design it possesses electrical features never before secured on an electric locomotive.

The single motor weighs, without gear, 45,000 pounds, and in weight and power it is the largest railway motor ever constructed. It projects into the cab and, in fact, fills a large part of it.

The controller on the "Pennsylvania"

of the Pennsylvania trains after unloading in Manhattan as well as for the Long Island Railroad trains. The four tunnels under the East River will be used by both roads, the P. R. R. taking two and the L. I. R. R. taking the other two. Sunnyside will be the headquarters for the train crews of both roads and for the elaborate commissary department for supplying the dining cars. Here also connection with the Long Island road will be effected.

One of the most important parts of



ONE OF THE BERGEN HILL TUNNELS.

These tunnels are extensions of the Pennsylvania railroad tubes under the Hudson river, forming approaches from the New Jersey side.

type is scarcely as large as that on a blue printing press. None of the main power passes through it, as it is really a switch corresponding to a telegrapher's key, operated by electro-pneumatic means. With a lever which can be moved with one finger, the engineer can connect the locomotive to a current equal to that available in a hundred trolley cars.

The electric supply will be secured from an electric conductor, or third rail, by four contact shoes on each locomotive. At some points where the great number of track switches will not permit this, power will be secured from an overhead conductor through an air-operated overhead contact shoe of which there are two on each locomotive.

The new locomotive is of steel construction throughout, and each section has the usual bell, sand box and whistle. The latter is blown by air.

The first twenty-four "Pennsylvania" type electric locomotives to be built will have the following dimensions:

Total weight, 166 tons; weight of electrical parts, 62 tons; weight of mechanical parts, 104 tons; total horsepower, 4000; maximum draw bar pull, 60,000 pounds; maximum speed, 60 to 70 miles per hour under load; diameter of drive wheels, 68 inches; diameter of truck wheels, 36 inches; weight on drivers, 14 tons; mechanical shock without injury, 60,000 pounds; length over all, 65 feet; total wheel base, 56 feet.

But the Pennsylvania is also undertaking many outside improvements, which, in connection with the tubes and terminals and rolling equipment, will go toward making the system complete. Leaving Newark, bound for New York, week encountered the first section of rock encountered is the embankment and bridge approach, five miles long, which carries the track across the Hackensack meadows. From this marshy lowland the surface rises abruptly to the Bergen Hills and under the westward



CHASSIS OF ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE NO. 3998.

There is no necessity of turning the engine, as it runs equally well in either direction, and all the manipulating levers are duplicated in each section.

side of these two tunnels plunge into the rock. A completed section of this tunnel is illustrated. These tunnels are but extensions of the tubes under the river. Passing on under West Hoboken and Weehawken and the river, one reaches Manhattan.

The improvements on Long Island are much more elaborate. Here are the great Sunnyside yards, to form which a range of hills was levelled and a tract of swamp filled in. Four miles of passenger trains can be stored at Sunnyside. The yards will be used for the storage

to 150 feet from the shore line, where the Hell Gate bridge will land to the Glendale section, a distance of approximately five miles, at a total outlay of about \$5,200,000.

On the Westchester side sufficient land for the connection of the projected railroad with the New York, New Haven & Hartford system has been purchased by the New Haven interests and work is soon to start on the \$25,000,000 improvement, which is to bring the New Haven and Pennsylvania interests into bonds of near relationship.

"THE BLUE BIRD", A FAIRY PLAY

IN "The Blue Bird" Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian dramatist, has written a fairy play the incidents and characters of which symbolize the search of humanity for happiness. The play is now having a splendid run at the Haymarket theater, London, and is soon to be produced at the New theater, New York. Over 50 companies are now touring Russia in the play, and in Moscow, where it was first recognized as a great production, it had a run of many months. In reviewing the London success, A. B. Walkley, the scholarly critic of the Times, said: "Maurice Maeterlinck has given us an evening of unalloyed happiness. What an exquisite blend of fancy, wisdom, speculation, poetry, tenderness and pure beauty is 'The Blue Bird.'"

THE works of Maeterlinck have been from time to time so admirably done into English, it may be assumed his style lends itself peculiarly to translation. Alexander Teixeira de Mattos has been no less successful with "The Blue Bird" than was Suto in his translation of "La Vie de L'abeille." The quick little phrases tripping over one another, the innumerable questions and answers which, though somewhat wearisome to read, lend themselves so admirably to the stage, appear, with few exceptions, to have lost little of the ease and naturalness of the original text.

Tytil and Mytil, the children of the woodcutter, are tucked up safely for the night by their parents in the large bed in the kitchen. Is Not that they stay there Delightful for long. Over the way the "rich children" are having a party, and the woodcutter's children enjoy by proxy all the good things they hear and see. "This little scene is delightful," the boy's quiet acceptance of the inevitable that some children have more than enough to eat, while others have not sufficient, is thoroughly characteristic.

Then, as might be expected, an old fairy enters, who tells the children they must go in search of the "Blue Bird." To aid them, she gives the boy a little bat with a diamond which will enable them to see the "inside of things; the soul of bread, of wine, of pepper, for instance."

A turn of the diamond has the most wonderful effect on the kitchen. Out of the breadpan spring funny little men with bodies like loaves; from the grate jumps a big red fellow, and Tytil claps his hand to his nose. "That's Fire," says the fairy. Then the dog and the cat make their appearance as two quaint little gentlemen, the first very active and the latter showing much circumspection in his behavior. Somewhere in the neighborhood of the tap appears Water, and an exquisite conflict ensues between her and Fire. Then there is Sugar, an obliging person whose fingers are sugar-sticks, convenient things that snap off and grow again immediately; also there is Milk, who, in a moment of anxiety, is afraid "she'll turn"; and lastly there enters Light, a beautiful lady who conducts the children through the "Palace of Night," the "Land of Memory" and other wonderful places too in their search for the Blue Bird.

Such a fascinating dance there is between all these delightful creatures! The loaves show the great, Leaves Dance with the Hours, charming little ladies whose home is of course in the clock. Suddenly, the boy thinks he hears his daddy and turns the diamond, turns it to too quickly, so that though the Hours get back into their clock, Fire loses his chimney, Milk breaks her jug, Sugar cannot get into his wrapper, one of the loaves gets shut out of the breadpan, Water fails to enter the tap, and the dog and cat retain their human faces and powers of conversation. So all these worthless follow the children in their pilgrimage. Certainly the first act seemed to be the one the children in the theater liked best.

It would be impossible to accompany Tytil and Mytil and their quaint companions through all the beautiful scenes they visit, until at last they return to find the real blue bird in its cage in their own home. Every place is so beautiful to see, it is possible not to care overmuch about what is being said. Mr. Trench has again proved himself to be not only one of the most artistic, but one of the most successful managers in London.

"The Blue Bird" is more ingenious than original. From folk-lore, fairy story and mythology the author has drawn the material on which he has built his parable. It is impossible not to think of Hans Andersen; nor can any one who has read Kipling fail to compare the Belgian's treatment of the character of the cat with the English writer's. "The Cat That Walks by Itself" is not at war with humanity, rather has she condescended to man, and is ready enough to be at peace with him if he will let her. Maeterlinck's cat, under the guise of civility, is doing its utmost to wreck the fortunes of mankind, and is doing it in an underhand way, too. So far the cats of

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value 4.15
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Oriental and self-toned colors 25.00
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Marseilles Bed Spreads, with scalloped
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Crochet Bed Spreads 1.10 and 1.65
1,000 pairs Fine White California Wool
Blankets. Full size 4.50 and 5.50 pair

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Hand-embroidered Madeira Luncheon
Sets, consisting of 13 pieces 5.00 per set
usual price 7.50

Breakfast Napkins, Shamrock Brand
2.75 per doz.
usual price 3.75

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow
Cases.

Single bed size 3.75 and 4.75 pair
usual prices 5.00 and 6.50
Double bed size 4.75 and 6.75 pair
usual prices 6.00 and 8.00

Pillow Cases 90c and 1.15 pair
usual prices 1.50 and 1.35

A new stock of hand-embroidered Linen
Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads, at attractive prices.

James McCreery & Co.

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London have made no formal protest to the much criticized censor of plays, but they are notoriously reticent. The dog is undoubtedly very faithful, but the cat's adverse opinion is not altogether unmerited. Both these creatures are admirably played by Ernest Hendrie and Norman Page.

"The Blue Bird" has the fault of so much of the modern work, it teaches, indeed preaches, too much. It does not seem to be a play for children, perhaps the author does not mean it to be. Beyond the quaint antics of the queer creatures, dog, cat, sugar and milk, there is next to no comedy. The extraordinary success of the production seems largely due to the designers and producers of scenery, dances and dresses, though undoubtedly they have been given by Maeterlinck wonderful material to work upon.

Indeed the blue bird "that stands for happiness" is a charming idea. The Haymarket management has well earned its success, Is for the smallest parts actors, and the care that has been lavished on every detail shows it has been a labor of love.

Tytil and Mytil, played by Stephen Thomas and Pauline Gilmer, are a most engaging couple. Tytil's concern in keeping his socks up in such awesome places as the "Kingdom of the Future" and the "Palace of Night" put the audience quite at their ease in these abodes of mystery.

DIET DISSOLUTION SOON IN FINLAND

ST. PETERSBURG—Following the complete defeat of the Pro-Russian party in the Finnish elections, the Czar decided today to dissolve the Finnish Diet immediately, preparatory to the suspension of the Finnish constitution.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS TO THE OLD WORLD.

All Traveling Expenses Included, sailing March 24, April 22 and 25, May 21 and 22, June 11 and 12, July 2, 6, 9 and 20, including the Mediterranean, Greece, Italy, the Riviera, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Germany, many, The Passion Play, Oberammergau, the Rhine, Holland, Belgium, Rural England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the "Land of the Midnight Sun," Austria, Russia, etc. Visits to the most famous cities, art centres, and points of picturesque interest. Parties limited in number. Send for Illustrated (112 pages) circular, "Europe in 1910."

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The Monitor Is the Paper
for the Home

Supreme Council Deputy
Scottish Rite, Welcomed
By Noted Masons of State



LEON M. ABBOTT.

Illustrious 33d degree deputy, Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons.

Illustrious Leon M. Abbott, 33d degree, deputy of the supreme council, Scottish Rite Masons, made his first official visit to Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree, Friday evening, at Masonic temple. Over 400 members gave him a hearty welcome. Mr. Abbott is also a member of Boston Lafayette Lodge.

Deputy Abbott was escorted to the chamber by a committee of Past Thrice Potent Grand Masters, comprising E. Bently Young, James S. Blake, Benjamin W. Rowell and Edward G. Graves. Moses C. Plummer acted as marshal for Deputy Abbott.

Thrice Potent Grand Master Jesse E. Ames, 33d degree, made a short address welcoming Deputy Abbott, who in reply conveyed to the lodge the congratulations and felicitations of the Most Potent Sovereign Grand Commander, Illustrious Samuel C. Lawrence.

Accompanying the deputy were many prominent in Scottish rite circles in the state, among whom were Everett C. Benton, 33d degree, commander-in-chief, Massachusetts consistory; Addison L. Osborne, 33d degree, Most Worshipful Master of Mt. Olivet chapter of Rose Croix; John E. Pierce, 33d degree, Sovereign Prince Giles F. Yates council, P. of J. Charles E. Davis, 33d degree, who has presided over the three bodies of the rite in Worcester; Charles W. Taylor, 32d degree, Most Worshipful Master of Calvary chapter of Rose Croix, Lowell; Frank M. Heath, 32d degree, Most Worshipful Master Lawrence chapter of Rose Croix, Worcester; Fred M. Sampson, 32d degree, Sovereign Prince Goldard council, P. of J. Worcester.

A class numbering three score was accorded the sublime and mysterious degree of perfection, 14th degree, the official staff including Jesse E. Ames, John J. Van Valkenburgh, Curtis Guild, Jr., Melvin M. Johnson, Oscar Storer, David T. Montague, Josiah T. Dyer, Harry Hunt and Prince W. Taylor.

In the list of honorary members of the supreme council, 33d degree, present were Albert L. Richardson, Eugene A. Holton, Dana J. Flanders, Curtis Guild, Jr., the Rev. Stephen H. Roblin, Theodore H. Emmons, Henry N. Fisher, Joseph T. Davis, W. H. Stickney, Thomas W. Davis, Samuel F. Hubbard, George S. Carpenter, Frederic H. Spring, Charles M. Pear, J. T. Dyer, William H. Puffer, the Rev. Dr. Frederic W. Hamilton and George W. Chester.

NEW YORK TUFTS ALUMNI BANQUET

NEW YORK — The Tufts College Alumni had their annual dinner at the hotel Astor Friday night. The guests were Edward M. Bassett of the public service commission, the Rev. Dr. Ezra Tipton of Drew Seminary and Prof. Leo R. Lewis of Tufts. About 50 of the alumni attended.

The Day in the Playhouse World

"ROMEO AND JULIET."

E. H. Sothern, Miss Julia Marlowe and their supporting players appeared Friday evening at the Shubert theater in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." The performance is repeated this afternoon and evening. The cast:

Orsino.....Frederick Lewis Sebastian.....Francis Benetson Antonio.....William Harris A Sea Captain.....Maurice Sullivan Valentine.....Charles Howson Curio.....P. J. Kelly Sir Toby Belch.....Rowland Buckston Sir Andrew Aguecheek.....Malcolm Bradley Malvolio.....Mr. Sothern Fabian.....John Taylor Feste.....Albert S. Howson A Priest.....Frederick Roland Olivia.....Miss Marlowe Maria.....Nora Lamson

Poetry was in every moment of Miss Marlowe's Viola. Her golden voice and utter femininity made the play last night. Delicately she alternated the assumed boyishness when her masquerading went well with the tremulous agitation of a girl in the equivocal situations. The characterization was marked by an infinite variety of emotional shadings, as in the tender, wistful scenes with Orsino or the humorous sympathy with Olivia. From the first moment we see her mourning for her beloved brother, yet hoping he might have been saved from the waters, until the end when she is reunited with him and made happy in the affection of Orsino, Miss Marlowe's Viola was altogether lovely.

Mr. Sothern's Malvolio was masterly. The colossal self-deception of Olivia's steward makes this unique character a ludicrously sympathetic figure, not a tragic one, and so Mr. Sothern played him except in the painful dungeon scene. This was much better done in the Henry Irving version when Malvolio's persecution was not so much underscored, and in Ben Greet's performance, when Malvolio remains invisible during this scene. The scene is out of key with modern sensibilities and should be greatly softened, as surely as the needlessly shocking scene between the two Gobboes in "The Merchant of Venice" should be omitted.

Meanwhile we can delight to the utmost in the better parts of this uneven comedy: applaud Mr. Sothern's cameo like Malvolio, so characteristically staccato in speech and so expressive in gesture, and rejoice in the mellow, poetic beauty of Miss Marlowe's Viola.

High praise can scarcely be accorded the minor players, for while surpassing skill in elocution generally prevailed, there was a general lack of real feeling and poetic glamor. Grossness was over-emphasized in the reveling scenes of Sir Toby and Sir Andrew, though in justice it must be recorded that they caused the house to shake with laughter. Mr. Benetson as Sebastian marred really fine feeling with a sibilant utterance.

The ludicrous duel between Viola and Sir Andrew was, as ever, a joy. Mr. Buckston's Sir Toby was best at this point. The elaborate, yet soft toned scenery and rich costumes were most commendable. The large audience rewarded the performance with hearty laughter and frequent applause.

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Majestic—"The Melting Pot." Israel Zangwill was endeavoring to embody the spirit of American democracy in his new drama, "The Melting Pot," which comes to the Majestic Monday evening with Walker Whiteside as star.

David Quixano, a young Russian musician, has come into the Melting Pot—the United States—fresh from the massacre at Kischeneff. He is composing a great symphony embodying his idea that in this big new country divine fires are fusing and melting all races, all creeds, into the ideal type, the coming American. He is ever haunted by the tragedy from which he fled and the face of the man who commanded the troops. He falls in love with a young Russian woman, Vera Ravendal, a political fugitive of rank and means engaged in social settlement work in New York. Watchful guardians send for her parents to prevent a marriage. To David's amazement and horror her father proves to be the leader of the troops at Kischeneff. It seems that there can be nothing more between the young couple, but the powers of the

crucible, in which all feuds and hatreds are consumed in the heat of the flame of fraternity and love, render possible at last their happiness.

The drama has been proclaimed by many as a powerful lesson in Americanism, and there can be no doubt that it moves its audiences profoundly. The play had long runs in Chicago and in New York. The engagement here is limited. Mr. Whiteside is an actor of fine training and a large experience in classic and modern plays, which, however, have seldom brought him to Boston. In the company are Florence Fisher, Sheridan Block, John Blair, Henry Vogel, Grant Stewart, Louise Muldener, Leonora von Ottinger and Nellie Butler.

Colonial—J. E. Dodson in "The House Next Door."

J. E. Dodson, long an adornment to the American stage as a character actor in the companies of others, comes to the Colonial Monday evening as a star in his own right in "The House Next Door," a comedy from the German by J. Hartley Manners.

The story of the play, like that of the Capulets and the Montagues, revolves around the loves of the children of two neighboring titled families, children of Sir John Gotsdold, the Christian and Jew later, and the children of Sir Isaac Jacobson, a liberal-minded Jew. The complications that arise from this situation and their effect on the irascible Sir John, and his final conquering of his prejudice form the incidents of the play.

The keynote of the comedy is the conflict between two powerful dominant characters, the one an aristocrat by heredity, the other a man of the people. The aristocrat born with every advantage finds himself penniless, friendless, detested. Unwillingly, he is forced to appreciate that in this particular instance "birth" that had no association with aristocracy has achieved a distinction often not reached by those with the advantages of a great name behind them. The situations that arise from the half-bitter, half-ludicrous duel, are amusing to the point of merriment at one moment, tempered an instant later by a grip of pathos.

Mr. Dodson is said to have given a striking study to the stage in his portrayal of the testy, opinionated Sir John who finally yields to sentiment and a sense of justice. The cast for the comedy includes: Frank Losee, Herbert Standing, W. H. Sams, J. Malcolm Dunn, Regan Hughston, A. T. Hendon, Charles Diem, Olive Temple, Fania Marinoff, Ruth Chester and Lorena Atwood.

Shubert—"The Midnight Song." Lew Fields' production of "The Midnight Song," a spectacular musical comedy, comes to the Shubert Monday evening for a limited engagement. It comes here from New York with the record of nearly a season's run. The piece has a suspicion of a plot built around a number of excellent comedians, a score of cheerful music, and elaborate costumes and scenic settings.

One scene, showing the stage of a theater and the auditorium beyond, exactly as we who sit in front look to those behind the footlights, is generally admitted to be one of the most effective ever shown on the stage. Heading the company, which is announced to contain 250 people, are George Monroe, Harry Fisher, Maud Lambert, George Schiller and Taylor Holmes and other favorites.

Boston—Cohan and Harris' Minstrels. Cohan and Harris' Minstrels, with George Evans and 100 "honey boys," come to the Boston theater next Monday night for one week only, and there is no possibility of any extension of the engagement, for "Ben Hur" is booked for the fourteenth night.

The entertainment is new from the first part to the musical comedy which George M. Cohan has written for the concluding feature of a program. George Evans heads the list of performers. The new first part scene, which is described as very elaborate and beautiful, is entitled "The Crimson Trelis." The performance has been rehearsed by and produced under the personal direction of Mr. Cohan, who has devoted much time and care to the organization of this company. Much of the music has also been composed by Mr. Cohan. The minstrel musical comedy, "The Fireman's Picnic,"



J. E. DODSON

To appear Monday evening at the Colonial in "The House Next Door."

which Mr. Cohan has written as a companion piece to "The Belle of the Barbours' Ball," is described as very funny.

Castle Square—"Shore Acres."

James A. Herne's fine drama, "Shore Acres," is the attraction next week at the Castle Square theater. John Craig will appear in Mr. Herne's part of the lovable Nat Berry, and he will have the support of all the favorite players of the company. The incidents of the drama depict scenes on the Maine coast near Bar Harbor. The first act shows a farm scene, the second the interior of the farm house; the third the famous lighthouse scene, and the fourth carries us back again to the kitchen on Christmas eve. All the familiar characters of New England country are present in the play, and the plot centers around the project to cut up the old homestead into building lots. A love element is interjected here and there that adds sentiment and romance to it.

Vaudeville. At the American Music hall next week Bransly Williams will present his Dickens characters, an act that is one of the finest achievements in vaudeville. Others who will appear are the Three Fellows in an original singing novelty, Lamb's mannikins, Spellman's bears in a series of most interesting tricks, Le Clair and the "picks" in southern dances and songs, Tambo and Tambo in tamborine spinning and Juliet in a series of her artistic impersonations. Harry Lauder comes the week of Feb. 14.

Keith's next week will present Miss Loie Fuller and her muses for their fourth and final successful week. It is safe to say that no vaudeville act of precisely this quality has ever been seen in Boston before. More dancing will be provided by the Countess de Pierrefeu, who tends toward the symbolical. A Margaret Moffat and company will play "Awake at the Switch," and others will be Chip and Marble in a pretty comedy, Pringle and Whiting, Leo Correll, Edmund Stanley and company, Dale and Boyel, Cote and new moving pictures.

Current Attractions. Miss Maude Adams has certainly captured us again. So insistent has been the demand for seats at this most delightful comedy, "What Every Woman Knows," that tickets for all the remaining performances have been placed on sale, including the final presentation on Feb. 20. Hurrah and serious moments are skillfully blended in this comedy and Miss Adams is at her winsome best. In "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" the auditor gets nearer to real life

Globe—"Going Some." Paul Armstrong and Rex Beach put together a very merry farce, according to all accounts, when they wrote "Going Some." The piece has had a long and prosperous career in New York and on the road, and now Boston is to see it at last. The scene is flying heart ranch, Texas. Eastern college boys get into an awful fix because of athletic pretensions, and some very woolly cowboys make things interesting for them. Then there is a group of pretty girls to give the thing a sentimental flavor, and the effect of the whole is highly diverting. Walter Jones heads a clever company in his original role. The support is excellent.

Announcements.

"Ben Hur" comes to the Boston theater Feb. 14 with all the elaborate equipment that has made this stage spectacle so well known and well liked. Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore are coming to the Colonial in their great comedy success, "The Mollusc."

Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth will give as the fourth reading in the series she is presenting at Steiner hall, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a play written by herself, entitled "The Flower Shop." The play deals with the economic freedom of woman. Frank Chouteau Brown will deliver an illustrated address on "Modern Stage Settings" at the Twentieth Century Club, Feb. 23, in the course of the modern American stage now being conducted by the club.

HERE AND THERE. Rostand's long awaited "Chantier" receives its first performance in Paris this evening, according to the latest cable despatch. Ian Robertson, Mr. Forbes-Robertson's brother, will visit the smaller cities of this country next season in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," in which Mr. Forbes-Robertson has been so successful at Maxine Elliott's theater, New York. The plays of Robert Greene, an Elizabethan whose works have not hitherto been issued in a cheap edition, are the latest volumes in the excellent Mermaid series. There are notes and an introduction by Thomas H. Dickinson.

in Maine than one used to conventional rural plays would imagine possible. It is not to be wondered at that many sons and daughters of Norridgewock, Ellsworth, Hollis and many other delightful places who now live in Greater Boston are finding great pleasure in the play, as is reported. So is everybody else who goes to the Tremont these days.

William Hodge laid aside the rural grotesqueness with which he had always been associated when he entered into the character of Daniel Voorhees Pike in "The Man from Home." In this character, which he has been assuming at the Park for the past five weeks he is a shrewd son of the West who can go to Europe and command the respect and friendship of even a Russian grand duke though lesser real aristocrats consider themselves his superiors.

J. E. Dodson's Career.

This delightful actor, a term merited by the mellow charm and brilliant finish of his work, was born in London 52 years ago. He was educated for the bar, but found amateur theatricals more to his liking. He made his first professional appearance at the Princess theater, Manchester, Eng., in 1877, playing a small part in "The Spelling Book" with the late J. Lawrence Toole as the star.

For two or three years he played juvenile lead parts in small companies. He was advised by Edward Terry to try comedy and character parts, and began his career as a comedian at the Gaiety theater, Dublin. After a time he became first low comedian at the Royal theater, Worcester, his roles ranging from old comedy and Shakespearean parts to comedy old women in Christmas pantomimes. He supported Joseph Jefferson and J. K. Emmett when they were touring in England.

In 1889 he became a member of the company supporting Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. With them he came to this country, making his first appearance in "A Scrap of Paper." He remained with them as leading character comedian for five years, playing in this country and in London and making his mark in such parts as Baron Montichord in "The Ladies' Battle," Penguin in "A Scrap of Paper," Radford in "All for Her," Moulton in "The Iron Master," Sam in "The Queen's Shilling," Gunning in "The Squire," Baron Croodley in "The Money Spinner," Cayley Drumme in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" (his most perfect achievement in high comedy), Mr. Burgess in "The Weaker Sex" and Captain Mountraffe in "Home." In 1895 Mr. Dodson was engaged by Charles Frohman as principal comedian of the Empire stock company, his first appearance as such being as Keber in "The Bauble Shop."

He played Montague Lushington in "The Masqueraders" and Rev. Stephen Wynn in "John-a-Dreams." He originated the part of Cardinal Richelieu in "Under the Red Robe" and played John Weatherly in "Because She Loved Him So."

He made his first appearance in vaudeville in 1900 as Richelieu in "Richelieu's Strategy." In 1902 he played Simonde in "Ben Hur" at the Drury Lane theater, London, and subsequently played it in this country. After a season as a star in "American Invasion" Mr. Dodson played Pierre in the all-star revival of "The Two Orphans" in 1904 and Diggory in the all-star production of "She Stoops to Conquer." The season of 1905-6 he played the title part in "The Prince of India," in "The Prodigal Son" and Fagan in a revival of "Oliver Twist." In 1906 he created the role of Roland in Clyde Fitch's "The Truth." Then came the baronet in "The House Next Door," in which Mr. Dodson appears Monday evening at the Colonial.

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Col. William H. Oakes, M. V. M.
Sends in His Resignation as
Fifth Regiment Commander



COL. WILLIAM H. OAKES.

Commander of Fifth Infantry, M. V. M., will be retired from service as a brigadier-general.

THE application of Col. William H. Oakes, commanding the fifth infantry, M. V. M., to be placed on the retired list of the M. V. M., is in the hands of the officials at the State House today. Colonel Oakes will be retired as a brigadier-general. Colonel Oakes has been in the service since 1875.

SYMPHONY KEEPS SAME CONDUCTOR

Management of Orchestra Announces That Max Fiedler Has Been Reengaged for the Next Two Seasons.

Max Fiedler has decided to remain in Boston as conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra. Charles A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra, announced Friday night that Mr. Fiedler had been reengaged for the coming seasons, 1910-11 and 1911-12.

This settles definitely the reports printed in the New York papers that Mr. Fiedler intended going abroad for the next season, possibly to Manchester, Eng., or to Hamburg, where the conductor has been under contract with the Philharmonic Society for several years.

Mr. Fiedler's reengagement here may mean a severance of his connections in Hamburg. Ten days ago, when the matter was still unsettled, Mr. Fiedler said his leaving or staying in Boston depended on whether or not he could get further leave of absence from Hamburg. The conductor's family, now in Hamburg, will probably come to Boston.

ATLANTA LEADS SOUTH IN BUILDING

ATLANTA, Ga.—As one of the eight largest cities in the South Atlanta led last year in the amount of money invested in buildings, including business houses and residences.

Here are the official figures showing how much money was expended last year for erecting new buildings in these eight cities: Atlanta, \$5,551,951; New Orleans, \$5,165,172; Memphis, \$4,324,377; Birmingham, \$2,341,609; Richmond, \$3,574,812; Dallas, \$3,303,683; Fort Worth, \$3,244,846; Chattanooga, \$1,120,166.

CANADIAN PARLEY ON RATES. OTTAWA, Ont.—A conference has been arranged between the railway commission, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the railroads to adjust points arising out of the protest of the lumbermen against increase in freight rates.

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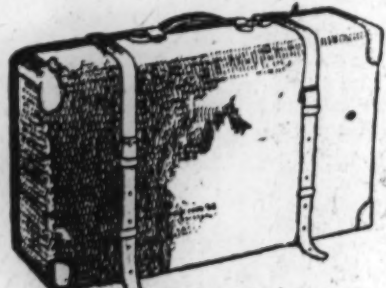
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People and Events in the Music World

THE OPERA "DON PASQUALE"

Review of Gaetano Donizetti's Great Work

THE conceded weakness of the Italian school at the time when Donizetti, Bellini and Rossini were called the leading and representative trio in art, has not materially interfered with the wide popularity of the opera "Don Pasquale," with its spirit of comedy and lack of arbitrary convention in either plot, arrangement or music. In its revival, after many years of lying unheard, critics now unanimously declare it to be a work of real art, granting that this same composer's "Lucia di Lammermoor" is his greatest opera. "Luceria Borgia" has also commanded a large share of admiration.

Donizetti was born at Bergamo, Italy, in 1797, and at an early age studied at the Naples Conservatory under Mayor, going later to Bologna for study under Ploetti and Mattei, who was also Rossini's teacher in counterpoint.

Donizetti's chief desire was to study for opera writing and nothing else, but parental authority prevailed and he was sent forth into the army, it being while his regiment was quartered at Naples that the young musician wrote his first opera, "Enrico Borgogna"; then another soon followed, this last one being "Il Falegname," which proved so successful that he was exempted from further military service in order to devote himself to composition. But the work which really attracted the musicians at large is said to have been "Ann Bolena," and was produced in Milan in 1830 with such marked success that this was for a lengthy period called Donizetti's masterpiece. Then followed "L'Elisir d'Amore," a lively and tuneful composition and a brilliant example of genuine Italian opera buffa; then "Lucia" in 1835, which met with enthusiastic praise by a Donizetti-admiring public.

It was a gay, pleasure-loving people for whom Donizetti was writing. He anticipated their wishes and pandered accordingly, for he was of the flexible Latin nature that dates on being foremost in the art of pleasing. Yet this does not mean that Donizetti lacked force of character. There are one or two stories handed down which serve to show the man as one who when tried was not found wanting, although there is no doubt that he tried to imitate Rossini and took him for a model; however, every opera in which this tendency to imitate was displayed proved exceedingly short-lived, and fettered Donizetti for the good work which he could really do.

Donizetti's facility was almost too great to amount to much, for it is recorded that he wrote no less than 29 operas during seven years. On account of his extreme popularity Donizetti received his post of professor of counterpoint at Naples Conservatory. His opera, "La Favorita," produced in Paris in 1841, is his most dramatic work, and in this he adapted himself with his usual cleverness to the French requirements. He became the people's idol, for they

THIS is one of the works comprised in the repertoire of the Boston Opera Company, and was presented on Nov. 26, 1909. The following review of "Don Pasquale" was written especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Wynna Blanche Hudson.

liked the man; they liked his gay mirth-provoking libretto; they enjoyed listening to the sparkling measures which flowed from his fluent pen. Donizetti was indeed flourishing, and when the biographers chronicle the fact that "Donizetti flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century," "flourished" is used advisedly.

After visiting Rome, Milan and Venice the composer brought out his "Linda di Chamouni," and wrote a "Miserere" and an "Ave Maria" for the court chapel, and it was soon afterward that he received the title of "court composer" and chapel master at Venice. The proletariat decreed, therefore, that Donizetti should be honored and that his music should be in the repertoire of all the leading European cities. But it must be granted by those who know and delight in good music that Donizetti was by no means merely a court favorite, but that his music had real and lasting merit, or it could not hold the place it does today, and have been sung by the greatest singers in the world.

Donizetti's aptitude for rhythm and for writing for singers is to be attributed to a fact well worth recognizing by choral writers of the present day—and this is that he himself knew how to sing. Fetic is authority for this:

"Donizetti had an extensive knowledge of the art of singing, was a great reader of music and a pianist of ability," which accounts for his success. In the course of 26 years there were as many as 60 operas turned out by Donizetti, and remembering the limited number sung today shows that his prolific tendency was abnormal and fruitless.

One writer, whose name is unknown, says that while "Don Pasquale" is a model of buffa work, "its musical ideas when compared with the somewhat rigid standards of today will be found shallow and insignificant," and goes on to speak rapturously of the "lack of Donizetti as compared with the audacious beauty of Rossini."

But time adjusts all things—if one hides it—and many today prefer the wit and sparkle of "Don Pasquale" to the wit and sparkle of "The Barber of Seville," for the former's charm—and there is a diversity of this—lies in its comic situations, its cheerful music which faithfully describes and accompanies the humor throughout, and its beautiful and

tuneful melodies, many of which will continue to have a place on the program of great concert singers.

Certainly, the school shows the type of the day and time in which it had its inception, and, clearly, the influence of the old-fashioned music, but in which the average, if not the better, of the vocalists, and the technicians, would delight and be none the wiser in the end.

There are self-declared music lovers often dealing in platitudes as to music; they pant with ecstasy over the embellishments of the old Italian school; they even devote themselves with sincere alacrity to making a fad of "adoring" that which they know nothing about, and discuss with pride their likes and dislikes.

It is to such nondescripts that anything which hints of noise ending with trills successively and continuously or some of the wretched operatic concoctions of the old days would appeal, and this is why Donizetti and his music may often be "adored" by such people who fail utterly to comprehend and see its real beauties aside from its superficial qualities.

Donizetti was a master of detail. His Italian nativity is responsible for some of this, and yet we find some writers of this school skipping detail, considering it useless and petty, but this composer, being in absolute sympathy with his subject matter and proficient to a high degree in exquisite instrumentation, embraced and petted the smallest and seemingly most insignificant part of his text and its action and was not discouraged in his work in the end, even though it may have failed as far as the public was concerned.

Donizetti was now living in gay Paris, and an Italian in Paris often has disappointments, but not so with Donizetti! He was after he had learned to fully grasp and appreciate the charm of comedy, and forgot in a measure, the dramatic and tragic elements so loved by the Latins of his type. He saw that music had a gayer, a lighter and brighter side; he grew to like opera comique; he realized that he could make a success in what he liked, and decided to write the opera "Don Pasquale," having in mind even the singers who would sing it at the presentation, and writing for them accordingly.

It is said that Lablache's fat body and ludicrous strides were written for as much as his beautiful voice, for there is required for the "funny man" a very pudgy and innocent-looking individual, and Lablache, a fine basso of the day, seemed a most desirable Don.

In 1810 a libretto founded on the book of "Ser Marc Antonio" had a musical setting by one Coccio, and in 1834 Pavesi set music to the same; it was this libretto used by Donizetti in the opera "Don Pasquale," a text of no special strength, but evidently adapted to the gay age in which it was written. As stated previously, Donizetti was living in Paris, and wrote for Paris, but by severe critics he is said to have written only "harmonie and melodic truths."

A man of cosmopolitan tastes, Donizetti invented accordingly, and the results speak for themselves. His theme was one of fascination, and he is said to have been only three weeks in completing the opera. Although the scene is admittedly laid in Rome, none of his Paris admirers objected.

While Donizetti was very fond of social life he had decided upon the opera's completion at a given time, hence proceeded to shut out all gayeties and devote himself to the score. Even most intimate friends were barred out for days at a time, and morning after morning he handed over several finished portions of the opera to his copyists. He had allowed one man to be present, and that man is said to have been Leon Escudier, who is authority for the statement that Donizetti finished the work after 13 days, that it was orchestrated in about another week—and this in the face of the statement by some one that the composer had completed "Don Pasquale" in eight days. It is more likely that the former account is the correct one, regardless of the composer's facility in writing.

The fact that Donizetti had so excluded himself from gay Paris for the period of three weeks aroused the curiosity of his friends and admirers to the extent that the opera was awaited with great anticipation, and this grew upon the public, proving a felicitous form of advertising at the time. This was in 1842.

The story which engaged the composer's attention runs thus: Don Pasquale, an old and rich man, wishes to marry. His friend, Dr. Malatesta, tries to dissuade him at first, then seeing that the old man is in earnest pretends to help him in the matter, proposing his sister, who he describes as a very timid and coy young girl. She is none other than the gay and dashing widow, Norina, loved by his nephew, Ernesto, and who has been directed by his uncle to marry as the former wishes.

Malatesta brings about a meeting between the Don and the bewitching widow with the result that the old man is enchanted, and at once the wedding is decided upon, a notary being called in, and Norina is ready to sign the contract. The wedding is of course a mock affair.

Act 2 opens in the Don's garden. No sooner is fair Norina wedded (!!) than she at once drops her assumed diffidence and modesty and becomes the shrew, calling in the servants and ordering for the household in an extravagant way, to the utter consternation of the Don, who begins to open his eyes to the fact that he would be glad to get rid of such a spouse, and forthwith refuses to pay the bills made by her—to have his ears soundly boxed.

The next act finds Norina entertaining modistes and milliners, and the old man deploring his fate. At last he finds that she loves Ernesto, and he seeks to get rid of her. He finds to his delight that the marriage has been a mock-one, and gladly consents to her wedding Ernesto without further objection.

The Don freely forgives the participants in the trick played on himself, and all ends well. There are many comical Donizetti situations, and the opera is a gem of good music with such well fitted musical phrases that it sounds as if a patter of rain in the form of tone and text had suddenly come upon us.

The effect is one of continuous interest and enjoyment. This was Donizetti's sixtieth opera, and was expressly written for the voices and acting of Grisi, Mario, Tamburini and, as stated before, the large size of Lablache.

It was in Paris on Jan. 1, 1843, at the Theatre Italien that the new opera "Don Pasquale" had its presentation. It is success soon after has its glory path. It was during the rehearsals of the opera to be presented that things went wrong, and all connected felt that the premiere would prove a failure. It was nearing the time when it was to be heard by the public, and still the orchestra men seemed indifferent. One day they did not hesitate to express themselves, to draw caricatures of Donizetti on the score, and to show general marks of disrespect for a man who could write music as they evidently felt his was. The chief officer of the theater remarked in Donizetti's hearing: "This libretto and music are good only for mountebanks" and the orchestra increased its ineffectual.

Dormay, Donizetti's publisher, who was present, became alarmed, but the composer himself said: "Do not be afraid; my work will succeed; it needs but one thing more to succeed," and proceeding to a manuscript of a song, saying to Dormay, whom he had invited to accompany him: "This is what 'Don Pasquale' wants. Take it to Mario and tell him to learn it at once. And say to Lablache to play the tambourine accompaniment back of scenes, for he is the only man who knows how."

Dormay did as he was told. The evening in question arrived; Paris looked on and applauded. The people were sure at least that they did, for the buffo, Lablache, was a perfect success; Grisi, a bewitching Norina, and Mario's voice and acting are still remembered. Paris looked on and applauded, and the same orchestra men who had derided and jeered looked serious (ever though everybody else in the great opera house was roaring with mirth)—for had they not predicted its failure? Had they not shown their ignorance of the music's merits in their expressions of contempt during rehearsals? But Donizetti said not a word, or at least if he did it is not recorded, and heard laughter and praise and commendation from the musical world after the presentation. All he said to Dormay after the audience had left the theater was, "I said it would succeed," and this was enough.

Then London heard of the opera's success, and of course London must have the production as well as Paris. It heard that the opera could boast of several fine pieces. London is so very literal and believed what it heard. The merits of the beautiful serenade, "Com'è gentile," were extolled, and especially as it was sung in Paris.

The spirit of the opera was of course "quite frivolous," but those who did not approve could remain at home, for "Don Pasquale" was decidedly for the gay, inclined; was for the purpose of brightening life and dispelling any gloom which might seem to dominate. So the work was performed in London for the first time on June 29, 1843, at Her Majesty's theater with Madame Grisi, soprano; Mario, tenor; Lablache, basso; Fornasari, baritone. It is well known that Donizetti had to use considerable diplomacy because he and his music were not favored to any extent in London, but his opera soon became popular, then all went well for its brilliant composer.

The very laughable episode of Norina's boxing the Don's fat ears in the opera has met with more or less discussion. Mme. Sontag's critics declaring it to be overdrawn and that it renders the otherwise charming and beautiful heroine unattractive, so it is said that when the prima donna, Madame Sontag, essayed the role she did not slap the face of the old man, but with the height of pretty shrewishness tapped the cheek of the Don with the end of her fan but so significantly that it was remarked by all present. The critic of the occasion says something about the charm of Madame Sontag's "ladylike acting," and this in the face of other prime donne employing the "unladylike" slap!

There were some peculiar happenings now and then in connection with the production of "Don Pasquale," and it is said that in 1882 this occurred. The attempt to give this Italian opera in French at the Chateau d'Eau theater did not prove successful. However, the last opera on the list given was Donizetti's "Don

Pasquale." Mile. Mineur was the Norina of the occasion. In the midst of her singing the little prima donna suddenly stopped and said to the leader, who was M. Bourgeois: "You are accompanying me abominably, and besides you are suppressing all of the ritornelle." The monsieur also suddenly stopped, looked up, listened, and said: "Very well, I'll not accompany you longer." Then stepped down from his orchestra and walked out, every man in the orchestra following him.

The lessee or manager of the theater was much concerned. He stepped upon the stage and diffidently asked if any one in the audience could play the piano score, if so, would they come forward and take charge. Presently a lady in the rear of the house, calmly arose, said that she could play and walked up, took her seat and played the entire evening most charmingly, as one who was present has recorded.

News of the opera's vim and beauty traveled to the United States, and then New York, first in all American pursuits or caprices, decided to have the opera produced.

There are various accounts as to just where the representation took place, but the year given is 1846, but the records say it was first presented in Boston. Another record has it that it was not till 1849 that New York heard the opera.

The work had not been heard in Berlin for several years until Sembrich, who is an admirable Norina, revived it. When first given in Berlin, which was nine years after it had been presented in Paris, the German singers were so poorly adapted to this style of work, the opera made no impression. Then finally it was sung there by Desiree Artot, Padillo, Marini and Eossi in Italian and became immensely popular, being made one of the regular repertoire of the Royal Opera House at a later date.

Sembrich had been singing in her own list of operas in Berlin, where she was tremendously successful and popular, and when she found that this most attractive opera in which her own charms shone resplendent had never been revived in America, where the new is the acknowledged idol, she decided to have it revived, and revive it she did, or it was at her suggestion that it became a member of the Metropolitan opera house's repertoire. It had not been heard for about 45 years.

"Still the opera may have had a hearing during the Mapleson regime for Adeline Patit, but there fails to be a record," one of the New York papers states. Certain it is that it has been a favorite with divers audiences. Brignoli and Mme. di Murska traveling through Australia with it, and Sembrich taking it to Vienna. It is said that she would not sing the opera there until an excellent buffo was secured for the Don, as this seems absolutely necessary in order to make the work a success, and when the singers each and all proved to be adequate in every particular, there resulted a brilliant and noteworthy success, and it was taken to Vienna, Paris and Berlin in succession with the same results.

The work is first and last an Italian opera and yet, as stated before, Donizetti adapted it admirably to the ears of the French, for he had learned what these vivacious people liked.

A critic observes that the libretto is full of dash and gaiety, but the music is at its weak points, whereas the opposite would seem true, for the libretto is not flawless, being rather watery and commonplace, but Donizetti's music is a revelation of the powers of tone to im-

Musical Events in Boston

THE Boston opera company closes the performances of its six weeks tour tonight with "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" in Springfield, Mass. The tour has been successful on the artistic side from beginning to end, and taken as a whole it has been successful on the business side. Audiences during the week in Springfield and during the first week in Chicago were not so large as were hoped for, but throughout the last three weeks public support of the company's work has been enthusiastic and continuous. The most successful week of all was that in St. Louis, though the past week of short engagements in Cincinnati and Indianapolis has been almost as good.

While the company has been on the road, Mr. Menotti and his assistants have been preparing the scenery for the new productions of the first two weeks of the second half-season. The scenery for "Maestro di Capella" and for "Lucia," the new works of the first week, have not made serious demands on Mr. Menotti's stagecraft, but "Mefistofele" and "Huguenots," the productions of the second week, have meant much work both in the preparation of scenery and of stage mechanism.

The Boston opera stage director is given a free hand in the mounting of his operas and among those that have required especially elaborate preparation are Boito's "Mefistofele." The models followed for this work have been the production of it at the opera house in Odessa, where Mr. Menotti was stage director before he came to Boston, and the production of it at La Scala, Milan, the opera house to which Italians naturally look for their standards. "Mefistofele" will be produced complete so far as its scenic arrangements go. The opera contains scenes which are in no essential different from those of "Faust" but it contains others, such as the prologue in heaven, the scene of the witches' dance



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part its own intrinsic strength to the words accompanying it, for surely in this opera music and words are one—the unity complete, so if one is lacking the other must needs lack, and there is no essential lack in any portion of the work.

There have been some notable Norinas and a few excellent Don Pasquales. In the list of the former we find such names as Bosio, Sontag, La Grange, Piccolomini, Patti, Colson, Albani, Hinkley, Richings, Marimon, Nordica and Sembrich. Alice Nilsson assumed the part of Norina when the remnant of the San Carlo opera company sang at the Park theater in Boston a few seasons ago, and the same at the recent representation in the Boston opera house in November of the past year. The subject of dress has engrossed the singers from time to time. When the work was sung at the Theatre Lyrique in Paris in '64 the costumes were those of Louis XV., and there was a sedan chair in which the Don was carried, also a ball-room scene. It is said that when the work was revived in '90 these changes were also revived.

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New England Composers Musical Events

MUSIC OF HORATIO W. PARKER

New England Composers--No. 6

NATIONALISM in music, however defined by some of the tone-masters of today, seems imminent; a widespread movement toward this attainment is at hand, that is, toward composition fashioning itself into definite schools, resulting, as is plainly evident, in a simpler rather than a heterogeneous America.

It is graciously conceded by workers in the field of composition that the American school can as yet boast of no Titan in its ranks of contributors; that it can truthfully assert its lack of musical geniuses, yet considering the fact that this country's music, historically speaking, had its inception at the time of the Puritans, these same people rigidly denouncing both organ and violin music and their hymns and psalm tunes being very few in number, it should be and is a matter of pardonable pride that so long a list of gifted composers can now be cited, and most of these from New England. Horatio Parker is on this list.

A quaintly thatched and many-gabled old house, almost hidden in its covering of Boston ivy, still stands in the fertile and beautiful suburb, Auburndale, Mass., where the Parkers resided for several years.

The parents of Horatio Parker were people of English extraction and of sterling integrity and culture, the mother, Mrs. Isabella G. Parker, becoming in her later life her son's librettist, freely translating and at the same time poetizing for his musical settings, thus adding her own name to America's list of brilliant women cooperating in the cause of art. It is said that young Horatio, before he was able to read, could recite the whole of the poem, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," a remarkable feat in those days, and still handed down by the boy's dotting relatives to less precocious children as something worthy of emulation. It was not until he arrived at the age of 14 that Parker manifested the slightest aptitude or liking for music, showing a positive dislike for it up to this time. He at once began the study of piano under the tutelage of his mother, who was an accomplished musician, rising early for his practice, and studying and questioning often until very late at night.

The boy's development was rapid and it was not long ere he began to compose, saying that he did not choose to play music without knowing how it was made, and when his sixteenth birthday had arrived Kate Greenaway's "Under the Window" had been set to music by the lad in less than two days' time. Then the study of organ began and he was very soon able to assume the directorship of music at St. Paul's church, Dedham. Piano with John Orth, harmony and composition with Stephen Emery and George W. Chadwick, respectively, were taken up with studious concern by the youthful musician, and at the age of 18 Munich called him, to which place he repaired for further study.

It was while at the Bavarian capital that Parker won distinctive honors, Joseph Rheinberger, his master, selecting the former from a quartet of singularly bright organ pupils to give the first public performance of his (Rheinberger's) new organ concerto in F for organ, strings and horns. It was at Munich that young Parker made the acquaintance of Franz Lachner, the intimate friend of Schubert, and other figures of musical importance, thus broadening his horizon of art and its proponents at that time.

Later, in 1885, Mr. Parker had returned to America and was immediately invited to be the director of music in St. Paul's and St. Mary's schools on Long Island, to be followed later by his becoming organist at the church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue, New York. Then followed several years spent in teaching composition and counterpoint at the Thurston National Conservatory, where he met and knew intimately Antonin Dvorak, his director, whose influence proved a stimulus to the American musician.

Finally Trinity church, then under the pastorate of the beloved Phillips Brooks, called Mr. Parker for its director of music and organist, which position he held for eight years, and where he graciously sat at the feet, as it were, of the ancient and medieval music offered by its rites, and learned and enjoyed, afterward acknowledging his indebtedness to so golden an opportunity. It would seem that Mr. Parker was always the student, and drinking freely from the various draughts offered him, regardless of their source, there being no doubt that the many years spent in church or sacred music influenced the man and his music perceptibly, for his organ study had always been enthusiastic and serious, and it was then perhaps the composer's dreams of sacred and festival music in the form of oratorio and cantata were born; that his sympathetic study meant to him an ideal to be some day realized.

Thus the career of Mr. Parker has been one of steady progression. That the composer has passed through diverse evolutionary stages of development is obvious. He was only 30 years of age when Yale University, recognizing his artistic proficiency and energy, called him to fill the chair of music there. This was in 1894, and it is recorded that Mr. Parker was the second occupant of the chair since it was founded.

His compositions had been heard from

their quality diagnosed and favorably discussed by musical experts. A year previous the composer had won the prize offered by the National Conservatory for the best American work, by a cantata called "The Dream King and His Love," and had already placed his most brilliant and lasting work, "Horo Novissima," in the hands of his New York publishers—a work destined to carry his name as a composer to all parts of the world, for in this composition Mr. Parker has measured his great strength as a writer, displaying broad and fluent counterpoint and exquisite harmonies, showing the grasp he has of great oratorio-cantatas, and the notable service he has rendered America in elevating general standards in his adherence to an impressive contrapuntal style. His delivery is one of dignity; his aim one free from pedantry—hence his place among American composers is one distinctively academic.

Some of his works are: "The Shepherd Boy," male chorus; Psalm 23, female chorus; five-part songs; concert overture "Wide Range in E-flat"; "Regulus," of his overture in A; "Ballad Compositions of a Knight and His Daughter"; symphony in C minor; "King Trojan," ballad for chorus and orchestra; five pieces for piano; three love songs for voice; string quartet in F; Venetian overture in B-flat; scherzo in G minor; male chorus, "Blow Thou Winter Wind"; idyll after Goethe cantata, "Ballad of Norman"; "Horo Novissima," five organ pieces; songs; suite for violin, piano and cello; four organ pieces; "The Holy Child," quintet for strings in D minor; four choruses for male voices; "Caval Mor of the Wine-red Hand," for haritone and orchestra; "The Legend of St. Christopher," suite for violin and piano; ode for commencement; "Adstant Angelarum Chorus" (a capella); "A Northern Ballad," for orchestra; "A Wanderer's Psalm"; A Greek ode for chorus and orchestra for the celebration of the Yale bicentennial, 1901; "The Dream King and His Love," symphonic poem for orchestra; communion service in B-flat; three settings of medieval hymns; patriotic song with orchestra; ode for dedication of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo.

To cite the successes of "Horo Novissima"—a work written for soli, chorus and orchestra and composed especially for the Choral Society of Holy Trinity church, New York, and produced for the first time on May 3, 1893: The libretto is a translation of the "Rhythm of Bernard de Morlaix on the Celestial Country," translated by Mrs. Isabella Parker. The work has received numerous representations all over this country, besides England, being given at the musical festival at Worcester, Eng., in 1899, its interest enhanced by the composer conducting, and the first time a work written by an American composer had been heard at one of the Three Choirs festivals during its long history of 175 years. Its success was complete, and Parker was commissioned to write a work for the Hereford festival, which came the year following. "A Wanderer's Psalm" was the result. Thus an American's compositions became somewhat known in England—known and liked, for Mr. Parker tells many pleasant stories concerning his visits to the old country, especially England, where he received such acclaim. Excerpts from his "Legend of St. Christopher" have been given at two festivals in England, and the complete work at Bristol. This work was not as well received as "Horo Novissima," for we find something like this from a cautious critic in the London Times:

"I am not going to say that the composer has failed from the musician's point of view. He is too Difference clever as an art worker. Of view and too gifted in imagination and fancy to make a mistake of that kind, but I do fear that the elements of popularity are to a serious extent lacking in this oratorio." But the contrary was stated when this same work was presented at the Albany (N. Y.) festival, for the critique runs: "The Legend of St. Christopher" is a fine dramatic work with much beauty of invention, and Parker rises to immense heights in his treatment." Of the work the composer wrote in 1897, "The work which I have just completed is a dramatic oratorio founded on the legend of St. Christopher. My mother has treated the subject poetically and dramatically in verse. It is in three acts, each continuous in music and action from end to end."

Following the production of "Horo Novissima" in England, the choir presented the composer with a rare vase of Worcester ware, and on the next Christmas Mass sent him a handsome pedestal to support the vase with a plate duly inscribed. The work has been given by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and St. Christopher's received a representation at the hands of the Cecilia Society under the late B. J. Lang.

It was in 1894 that his most strenuous activities began in his duties as professor of music at Yale, for there one's time is never lagging, but the many things the one in "the hair" finds to do naturally debars him from frequent writing. For instance Professor Parker teaches composition and instrumentation; gives lectures on the history of music; conducts a half dozen or more orchestral concerts each season, besides directing an additional orchestral concert which is devoted to the compositions of students, and previous to these Professor Parker delivers an analytical lecture with musical illustrations, showing the laity or mu-

sical students the nature of the work to come, and finally overlooking a large chorus of the pupils, which is always available for the various college affairs.

The work, "King Trojan," is another of Parker's which is beginning to be placed on programs, although it proves to be a student composition, that is, it was written in Munich days, when the young musician was undeveloped, and while the theme is considered as being treated strongly, the plea is that it lacks in broad and individual thought.

Thus the range of his productivity is apparent when one glances at the varied line of writing indulged in by Professor Parker, and it is doubtful if this has been for the best, as it is chiefly for his oratorios that he is known and admired. At present the fraternity express themselves as desiring more from Parker's pen. His independence as a musical figure has made him looked up to as a man and musician of pronounced power in the development of American music, as it may be called. Of the outlook for music Professor Parker is quoted in the Musical Times as saying this:

"I hope for a powerful school of Anglo-Saxon music in time—less subjective and nerve-racking than that of continental races; more broad, reserved and self-contained, with a larger respect for that economy of resource which characterizes true artistry, and I hope that Americans may bear their part in the development of this school."

Professor Parker, quiet, thoughtful, an indefatigable worker, a man of ideals and purposeful intent, and peculiarly congenial to those of artistic trend, is indeed an acquisition to American art. When the University of Cambridge, England, conferred the degree of Mus. Doc. on the composer a London admirer meeting the professor for the first time declared that he was indeed "Yale fellow well met."

ADVISES A FEDERAL TAX ON EXCHANGES

WASHINGTON—As a first move in his effort to assist in breaking up the practice of gambling in the future prices of food and other agricultural products, President Taft Friday night made public a report called for by him from Herbert Knox Smith, head of the bureau of corporations.

Mr. Smith says that one constitutional remedy would be a tax on exchange transactions, the law being framed so as to distinguish between operations that are beneficial and those that are purely gambling, with no intention to deliver any of the commodity on the price of which the speculator has bet. Mr. Smith says:

"There are practically five classes of transactions in farm commodities: "First—'Spot transaction' where the commodity is delivered at the time of sale.

"Second—'Intended delivery, future transactions,' where the contract is for future delivery, but where delivery of the goods is intended and expected.

"Third—'Bucket shop' transactions, where there is no obligation compelling either delivery or receipt and where delivery is neither intended nor expected.

"Fourth—'Hedging transactions.' This is an obligatory contract for future delivery, the main purpose of which is to relieve the 'hedger' of speculative risk. As a rule neither party expects delivery or receipt.

"Fifth—'Speculation,' where neither party intends to deliver or receive, but where the contract is made on a regular exchange, the rules of which make delivery and receipt obligatory if demanded.

"To sum up the matter," Mr. Smith adds, "future exchange transactions include several very different classes. Some, like hedging, are proper and necessary. Others which should perform, in theory, a beneficial function, work, in practice, a large amount of evil as well, owing to improper exchange conditions. Still others are unquestionably evil in their net results. But while these distinctions are clear, as a matter of economics and morals, they present difficulties in the practical framing and application of remedial legislation.

"The desirable end, of course, is to eliminate the evil and retain the good. Whether this can be done, and how, I do not presume to say. I feel clear, however, that where an exchange, by its own regulations, by its own action or neglect, abandons in whole or in part the beneficial functions which are the sole justification for its existence, it places itself in a very dubious position. So long as it does not voluntarily eliminate evils that are easily remediable it is properly a subject of public regulation.

"Without discussing the various forms of legislation that have been presented, it is obvious that a tax on exchange transactions may well be considered as one of the constitutional and available means of regulation. If a tax law should be so framed as to distinguish between future transactions which are beneficial, which give the fullest play to the natural laws of supply and demand, and those transactions, on the other hand, which are carried on under a false and un-economic system, much good would probably result."

Musical Events in Boston

(Continued from Page Ten.)

city. Mr. Chadwick's symphonic sketches were played in Chicago under the composer's direction two weeks ago at a concert of the homas orchestra, and Mr. Loeffler's "Pagan Poem" was performed at the last concert of the New York Symphony Society under Walter Damrosch.

The second concert of the Longy Club will be given in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at 8:15 o'clock. The assisting artists will be Mme. Marie Sundelius soprano, H. Schuecker harp, Messrs. Noack and Bak violins, Mr. Gietzen viola and Mr. Keller cello.

The program is as follows: Mozart, quartet for oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, with piano accompaniment, allegro, adagio, andantino con variazioni (first time). Songs, Louis Aubert, "Melancholia," "Helene"; Rhene Baton, "Apprete les Cristaux Dorees," "Lune de Cuisse," "Frele Comme un Harmonica," Mme. Sundelius. Handel, sonata for oboe and piano. Songs, Gustav Charpentier, "Priere," "Parfum Exotique," "Complainte," Mme. Sundelius. Maurice Ravel, introduction and allegro for harp with string quartet, flute and clarinet accompaniment (first time).

The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer director, will present at its midwinter concert in Symphony hall Sunday evening, Feb. 13, the cantata which Sir Arthur Sullivan composed to Longfellow's poem, "The Golden Legend." Mrs. Kiesel Bradbury will be the soprano soloist, Miss Adelaide Griggs the contralto; H. Lambert Murphy, a Boston church singer, will make his first appearance with the Handel and Haydn Society in the tenor solo part; Gwilym Miles in the baritone part of Lucifer will be the principal soloist.

Max Landow, a German pianist new to Boston, will give a recital at Steiner hall Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 8, with the following program: Beethoven, sonata, op. 110; Schumann, Kreisleriana, op. 16; Brahms, variations, op. 21, No. 1; Chopin, allegro, op. 46; Liszt, Benediction in Solitude; Ballade, Sonnet of Petrarch; Legend of Saint Francis of Paul.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, the Boston composer, will give her piano recital at Steiner hall Thursday evening, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock. Important among the numbers on her program is her new suite for two pianos, which she will play with the assistance of Carl Faellen.

The music department of the city of Boston will give two concerts next week: At the Chapman school, East Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 8 p. m., and at the Dorchester high school Friday, Feb. 11, at 8 p. m. The soloists at the East Boston concert will be Mrs. Mary White Mullen, soprano, and Taffey March, cornetist; the soloists at the Dorchester concert will be Mrs. Gertrude Holt, soprano, and Jacques Benveniste, saxophonist. Prof. Louis C. Elson will lecture at both concerts.

Messrs. Kneisel, Sveenski and Wil-

son, assisted by Mme. Olga Samoroff, will perform the Saint-Saens B-flat major quartet, op. 41, for violin, viola, cello and piano, at the fifth concert of the Kneisel quartet in Chickering hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 22. The other numbers to be played at the same concert are the Schumann quartet in F major, op. 41, No. 2; and the scherzo and andante from Debussy's quartet in G minor.

Ernest Hutcheson, who has individualized himself among American musicians by his interest in music written for two pianos, comes to Boston this spring with a new enthusiasm, the Strauss methods of opera making as exemplified in "Elektra." Mr. Hutcheson will give a lecture recital on the new Strauss work in Steiner hall, March 8, some three weeks before its production in Boston by Mr. Hammerstein's Manhattan opera company.

Dr. Ludwig Wullner's only recital in Boston this season will be given in Jordan hall Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 15.

Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, Miss Mary Ingraham, Miss Mabelle Pierce, Jacques Hoffmann and Karl Barth will give a concert in Steiner hall Tuesday evening, March 1, in the interest of the Church Temperance Society's work.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, who is now concluding a successful American tour, returns to Boston for a single recital at Jordan hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 24.

Ferruccio Busoni's recital, which was announced for Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 8, has been postponed.

Arthur Foote, who for the past 31 years has been organist of the First church in Boston (Unitarian) is to resign his position in order to devote his whole time to composing. The resignation will take effect as soon as the church officers have chosen Mr. Foote's successor.

Mischa Elman will play Paganini's concerto in D major, Bach's Chaconne variations and Haydn's Sonata in E major, for his leading numbers at his concert in Symphony hall Monday afternoon, Feb. 14. His shorter pieces will be the following: Romance in F, Beethoven; Perpetuo Mobile, Sinding; Air, Pergolesi; Tambourin, Gossec; Meditation "Thais," Massenet; Jota, Sarasate. Mr. Elman's accompanist will be Percy Kahn.

Fritz Kreisler's program for his concert in Jordan hall Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, is as follows: Suite in E minor, prelude and gavotte, Bach; andantino, Martin; scherzo, Dittersdorf; minuet, Porpora; Sicilienne and Rigaudon, Francaise; variations, Tartini; rondo capriccioso, Saint-Saens; Slavonic dance, Dvorak; two Vienna waltzes, Lanner; Rhapsodie Pielmontaise, Sinigaglia.

Mme. Helen Hopekirk, who has not sung in concert in Boston for four years, will give a recital in Steiner hall on the afternoon of Feb. 22.

London Musical Notes

A GENERAL election not being favorable to musical enterprise, many would-be concert givers are waiting patiently until the present excitement has subsided and people are again in a mood to listen to music.

The only musical event of any interest has been the Jaeger memorial concert in Queen's hall, at which three songs from a new song-cycle by Sir Edward Elgar were sung for the first time by Miss Muriel Foster. The cycle is still incomplete, but the audience was greatly interested in and pleased by these three numbers, "Was It Some Golden Star?" "Oh, Soft was the Song" and "Twilight," the words being by Sir Gilbert Parker. A performance of the complete work will be keenly looked forward to.

Miss Muriel Foster, who retired from the professional platform some few years ago, has lately made one or two welcome appearances in public, and certainly no more ideal exponent could have been found for the new songs than this gifted artist. It seems probable that the song-cycle when complete will cause as great a stir as the same composer's symphony, the music, though simple, having a strong undercurrent of deep feeling, which Miss Foster very forcibly brought out.

Other interesting items in an attractive program were Elgar's Enigma Variations for orchestra, conducted by Dr. Richter and magnificently played by the London Symphony orchestra, the great conductor being enthusiastically applauded and recalled three times at the close of the work. Brahms' Rhapsody for alto voice and male choir was beautifully sung by Miss Foster and a choir from the Alexandra Palace Society and Mr. Plunkett Greene was heard in Hans Sachs' monologue from "Die Meistersinger," and in Dr. Walford Davies' song-cycle, "The Long Journey," given under the composer's direction. Sir Hubert Parry's Overture to an Unwritten Tragedy, Cole-ridge Taylor's ballade in A minor and the overture to "Die Meistersinger" completed the program.

The Royal Choral Society gave a not very satisfactory performance of Berlioz's "Faust" under the guidance of Sir Frederick Bridge. The singing was heavy and sleepy and the chorus gave the impression of not being too well acquainted with music in several places, to say nothing of being at times decidedly out of tune.

At the New Symphony orchestra's concert to be given during the week Mr. Langdon Ronald will conduct and performances will be given of Tchaikowsky's Fourth Symphony, a new ballet for harp, tone and orchestra set to Knate, "La Belle Dame Sans Merci" by Norman O'Neill and of Nicholas Galt's orchestral variations on "Old King Cole." The latter to be played for the first time. At the Queens hall symphony concert, Miss Marie Hall will be the violinist and will play Paganini's concerto in D and Joachim's variations for violin and orchestra. At the same concert Cesar Franck's beautiful symphony in D minor will be played and Mr. Henschel will be the vocalist of the occasion.

CHANGE FOR FIRE SERVICE IS URGED
Fire Commissioner Thomas W. Hough of Malden urges the purchase by the city of another auto chemical wagon for the Maplewood fire station to supplant the present "horse" wagon, in his annual report. If this is done, the commissioner believes that the project for a new fire station in the Fenwick district need not be carried to completion.

He also recommends that the city furnish the chief, Frank Turner, with a runabout to respond to fires and to use for inspection of the city, and advocates the erection of a new central fire station.

RAILWAY HEARING FOR WALTHAM.
WALTHAM, Mass.—A public hearing will be held before the board of aldermen Monday evening, in regard to the petition made by General Manager Sylvester for charges in the schedule of the Lexington street railway.

The new 88 note Henry F. Miller PLAYER PIANO

The great ambition of Player-Piano manufacturers has been to afford the performer a sense of his own personal touch and tone coloring, in place of the mechanical expression inherent in the use of mechanical devices.

WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THIS LONG-SOUGHT RESULT BY AN ENTIRELY NEW APPLICATION OF PNEUMATIC PRINCIPLE

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Here at last is a Player-Piano that gives entire satisfaction to both the finished musician and the musical amateur. You are cordially invited to inspect it.

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For the older girls, frocks of Japanese crepe, linen or chambrays for every day wear, and of soft China silk for parties.

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EAST INDIA HOUSE
373 Boylston Street

BIG PAINTING SALE HELD IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Twenty-two paintings in the collection of the late H. S. Henry of Philadelphia were sold under the auspices of the American Art Association Friday night in Mendelssohn hall for a total sum of \$255,760.

Millet's "Going to Work" was knocked down to Scott A. Fowles, presumably for a collector, for \$58,100. C. K. G. Billings bought "La Charette de Foin," by Constant Froben, for \$28,800; Corot's "Lake View," for \$22,100 and another "Lake View," for \$22,200. "The Weary Wayfarer," a pastel drawing by The Miller, was bought by the former Senator William C. Clark for \$7,000. "The Shepherdess," by Charles Jacques, went to E. F. Williams for \$13,300.

BARON CONDEMNS KNOX PROPOSITION

WORCESTER, Mass.—Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, president of the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan, spoke before the Worcester Economic Club Friday evening. Speaking of the proposal by Secretary Knox to neutralize the Manchurian railroad, he said that if it had come from any other nation than the United States it would have been considered an unfriendly act.

"The proposal was to take from us," he said, "all that was won in a war that cost millions of dollars."

"This proposition has troubled me a great deal, but I trust the fact Japan has declined the proposal will not be received here with any ill-will."

COURT LIMITS SUNDAY CONCERTS.
NEW YORK—A decision of the appellate division of the supreme court upholds the ordinance which provides that all entertainments in theaters on Sunday should be sacred or of an educational character. The case was that of the city against the Alhambra theater, which was fined \$500 for a violation. The lower court had held the ordinance unconstitutional.

JAMES F. CURTIS NOW CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—James F. Curtis of Boston, assistant secretary of the treasury, has at last been confirmed by the Senate. At the executive session Friday Senator Lodge presented a favorable report on the nomination of Mr. Curtis and it went through without opposition.

SEEKS THRONE SUCCESSION.
BELGRADE—Prince George, the former Crown Prince of Serbia, his actions indicate, will not surrender his successorship without a fight. The government's attempt to force the young man out of the country has won him many friends.

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When others have failed to build a small and perfect Grand Piano meeting with present day requirements, the House of Knabe, after years of research and experiment, has succeeded in producing the

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SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AGRICULTURE ON NEW ENGLAND FARM

(Continued from Page One.)

well as old orchards which will receive better care hereafter in pruning, spraying and fertilizing. At the Connecticut fruit show, which Mr. Ellsworth recently attended, nearly every exhibitor had adopted some phase of the Boston show. Mr. Ellsworth believes that poultry will receive much attention in the future, as the demand far exceeds the supply, especially of "near-by eggs" and dressed poultry, except in one or two months in the early summer.

People are suspicious of cold storage, he asserts, and are willing to pay higher prices to be assured of first quality. Few are going into the business, remarked Mr. Ellsworth, for the people do not realize the opportunities here, and it is of no use for any one to undertake it unless he has a taste for it.

The possibilities of sheep raising Mr. Ellsworth considers very attractive in New England and the splendid market for wool and early lambs insures high prices.

Mr. Ellsworth declares that the possibilities of New England are now just beginning to appeal to the people. They are beginning to buy large farms and he has received letters from the Pacific coast from people who are looking for an opportunity to sell their farms there and buy farms in New England. Land in the East he considers more reasonable than anywhere else in the country.

There is a good deal more grain grown in this section of the country, said Mr. Ellsworth, than formerly, and there is going to be still more grown in the future. There is a steady demand for nice fresh butter, cream and milk. Mr. Ellsworth maintains that for dairy products prices are not what they should be, but he hopes to see them at a profitable figure for the producer in a year or two. In the first place, Mr. Ellsworth said, the price of cows had advanced until they are one third higher than formerly. And competent labor is very hard to get, for the long hours of 12 to 13 hours a day are not so attractive to men, even at advanced wages, as the short hours and relative wages of the city.

Mr. Ellsworth hopes to see the corn crop more than doubled in the next year, and he feels that New Englanders will take hold of their opportunities with more intelligent effort and a realization that this section is one of the best in the country.

Market gardening, small fruits and greenhouse products find a market wherever they can find a nearby city and the cities of New England seem to have their share in that line of agriculture.

There never has been a time, said Mr. Ellsworth, when the immediate future was so bright and promising for intelligent agriculture in New England as it is now.

HYBRID PLANTS ARE DISCUSSED

Hybridization of plants was explained this forenoon at Horticultural hall in a lecture by Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury, Vt. The speaker illustrated his subject by means of geometrical diagrams, showing the regular process of elimination of the hybrid element that such plants undergo with each succeeding generation.

Next Saturday forenoon the lecture will be delivered by Dr. Herman von Schrenk of St. Louis, Mo., who will speak on the results of investigations of the causes of the deterioration of trees.

ALDERS RECORDS MISSING.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Counsel for Senator Ben Conger, who accuses Senator Jotham P. Alders of bribery, has discovered that the only detailed record of the proceedings of the committee on internal affairs for 1901, before which the high-sounding bill, which figures in the charges, slumbered for weeks, has disappeared.

MOVE TO RAISE REVERE GRADES.

REVERE, Mass.—Residents of the section between Beachmont and Revere Beach boulevard, known as the "Pier district," have started a movement to raise the grades of streets and improve the drainage, so as to prevent a recurrence of high tide damage.

HELEN MUNSEN PASSES AWAY.

WOBURN, Mass.—Helen Munsen, 13 years old, of 37 Broad street, passed away today from the effects of a bullet wound received while playing in front of her home. Robert Pendergast, aged 20 years, was inside the house cleaning his revolver when the weapon was unexpectedly discharged.

GOVERNOR PROUTY TO SPEAK.

Gov. George H. Prouty of Vermont will be the guest of honor at the annual patriotic rally for men in the Somerville Y. M. C. A. building tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Mayor John M. Woods of Somerville and Governor Prouty will be the speakers.

NEW NAVY YARD HOURS MONDAY.

On Feb. 7 the working hours at the navy yard will be changed to the spring schedule, making the morning session from 8 to 12 o'clock instead of from 7:30 to 11:30. The afternoon session will be from 1 to 5 p. m., instead of from 12:30 to 4:30 p. m.

BIBLE SOCIETY NEARS GOAL.

NEW YORK—The endowment of \$500,000 which Mrs. Russell Sage gave to the American Bible Society, conditional upon its raising a like sum, will probably be made within a week. The society now lacks but \$10,000.

PARIS MARDI GRAS FETE IS CANCELED

Committee Decides That the Money Usually Spent on Celebration Could Be Better Used for Flood Relief.

PARIS—The Mardi Gras committee has decided to postpone indefinitely this year's carnival, on account of the flood. The committee thought that the money that would have been spent on the carnival could be better used in rehabilitating the city and assisting the needy. This is the first time that any famous French holiday has been canceled.

President Fallieres and the cabinet today began working out a plan whereby the government will aid those who need relief as a result of the flood.

In the Chamber of Deputies Friday Deputy Bartissol introduced a bill providing for the construction of a huge canal, running south of the Paris fortifications, to take care of future overflows of the River Seine. The proposed canal would cost \$18,000,000.

United States Ambassador Bacon, in reply to an inquiry from Boston, has called that the distress from the flood is likely to be prolonged, and that additional contributions would be a splendid form of charity. Among Friday's American donations was \$1000 from former United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana. The amount of the English contributions has now exceeded the total from the United States by \$80,000.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson, treasurer of the Paris flood-relief committee of Massachusetts, acknowledges the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged	\$38,838
Margaret S. Otis	100
Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall	250
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gannett	200
Anon.	100
Cott Piano Mfg. Company	100
Cobb, Bates & Verx Co.	250
Charles S. Bird	100
The Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.	200
Leopold, Myer & Co.	100
Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Kellen	100
Smaller subscriptions	350
Total	\$40,944

OPPOSE RENAMING OF MAYOR BROOKS

Papers of Candidates for the Democratic Party Nominations Are Filed in Cambridge for City Election.

Opposition to the renomination of Mayor William F. Brooks of Cambridge in the Democratic primaries has developed. John J. Scott has announced his candidacy and filed papers.

The list of the papers filed is as follows:

Mayor—William F. Brooks and John J. Scott.
Assessor—James J. Casey.
Aldermen—John P. Caples, Thomas P. O'Neil, Edward B. Jones, Bernard P. Fallon, Robert H. Ambrose, Dennis J. Callahan, Denis F. Murley, James F. Black, Eugene M. Flanagan, William F. Boyle, Jeremiah Corkery, Michael M. O'Connor, James Guilane, Thomas P. Tierney, William Danahy, William H. McCormick, Joseph A. Sullivan and James T. Barrett.

School committee—Florence Lee Whitman, Henry O. Lacey, James V. Vailley, Charles F. J. McCue.

Common council—Ward 1, John E. Quinn, John A. McDonald.

Ward 2, Charles Beardon, Frank M. Mallahan, John H. Toddgen, Frederick H. Burke.

Ward 3, Edward Gallagher, James P. Reilly, Edward H. Norton, Frank J. McAvoy, Charles E. Murphy, Timothy J. Cleary, Daniel Cronin, William J. Lynch, A. Frank—ontgomery.

Ward 4, Mark R. Delaney, Robert H. O'Neil, Edward J. Cooper.

Ward 5, Thomas E. O'Hara.

Ward 11, Peter J. Nelligan, Timothy J. Moran.

CHELSEA EX-MAYOR LOSES SUIT.

Judge Hardy of the superior court late Friday found for the defendant in the suit of Ex-Mayor John E. Back against the city of Chelsea to recover \$583, the balance alleged to have been due him as salary for the year 1908.

CALL MASS MEETING AT DEDHAM.

DEDHAM, Mass.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Dedham who are interested in the project of establishing a public gymnasium will be held at Memorial hall this evening.

MINE EXPLOSION AT ERNEST, PA.

INDIAN, Pa.—An explosion occurred in the No. 2 mine of the Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company, at Ernest, Pa., five miles from here. The mine employed 100 men.

PRESS WRITERS GIVE A COMEDY.

The Scribblers show was given in Jordan hall Friday evening. This was the first of a two nights run of a farce comedy and vaudeville entertainment given by local newspaper writers.

LYNN MAN IN BULGARIA.

LYNN, Mass.—Chief of Police Burkes reports Vahan Nalbadian, principal in a trunk tragedy in Lynn in November, caught in Bulgaria. Lynn inspectors will go to bring him back.

NEW BEDFORD POSTMASTER.

WASHINGTON—The nomination of J. Duff to be postmaster at New Bedford, Mass., was sent to the Senate by President Taft Friday.

Happenings in New York

PALESTINE COLONY PLAN DESCRIBED BY ZIONIST DELEGATE

NEW YORK—Isaac Allen, a delegate to the recent Zionist congress in Hamburg, speaking before the Educational Alliance, told some interesting things about the practical work of colonizing Palestine.

"In Jerusalem the national fund acquired two beautiful buildings," he reported, "one of which the now famous Bezalel school, with classes, machinery and museum is now located, and according to present indications, it will soon be necessary to devote the other building for the same purposes. The Bezalel school employs over 200 Jews and Jewesses that up to a short time ago were dependent upon charity. Now they are made independent and self-supporting."

"Along the line of the Jerusalem-Jaffa railroad the national fund acquired two tracts of land—one in Hulda and the other in Beth Arie. The Hulda tract consists of 1,973 dunam, and has been set aside for planting the Herzl forest, and in the near future every one who will travel by that railroad will see a forest of olive trees covering a tract of 2000 dunam as a monument to the memory of our immortal leader."

"The income of this and all similar orchards will be devoted to promotion of cultural and educational work in Palestine."

"Near the Tiberia sea the national fund acquired 6,000 dunam of land—one of the most fertile pieces of land in Palestine. This was leased to the Palestine Land Development Company, and will be devoted to colonization purposes. Along the Jordan the national fund acquired a large tract of land, and is now purchasing as much as it can lay its hands on."

BULK OF PUPILS ENTER INDUSTRIES

NEW YORK—Maryland has created a commission on industrial education which is making a thorough investigation of the question throughout the country, says the Globe.

The commission has issued a pamphlet, in which the statement is made that of 13,000,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 35 only 5 per cent received in the schools any direct preparation for their vocations, and of every 100 graduates of the elementary schools only eight obtain their livelihood by means of professional and commercial pursuits, while the remaining 92 support themselves and their families with such skill of the hands as they have been able to acquire.

MARBLE STATUE OF POLE FINDER

NEW YORK—William Couper, the sculptor of Montclair, N. J., has been commissioned by the museum of natural history of New York to carve a marble statue of Commander Robert E. Peary for the museum. Mr. Couper will begin work next week and expects to complete the statue within a year. It will be life size and, it is said, will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Mr. Couper has just completed a heroic statue of Morris K. Jesup, the first president of the museum of natural history, which will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies next Wednesday afternoon.

STEAMER COMING TO PLY TO FORTS

An additional steamer to ply between the forts in Boston harbor and commercial wharf is en route to Ft. Andrews from Ft. Barrancas, Fla. The steamer, General Bacheelder, is not as large as the Jessup, now performing this duty. With the arrival of the boat the last of this month the service between Boston and the forts will be doubled.

MISSING STUDENT IS FOUND.

Joseph E. Hubbard of 32 Fowler street, Dorchester, a student who has been missing from his home since Jan. 25, has been heard from today through the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Billings, Mont. The western association sent a telegram to the secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. saying that he was in their care. The youth's parents will be notified this afternoon.

CATCHER KLING APPLIES.

CHICAGO—John Kling, catcher for the Chicago National League Baseball Club, today filed an application for reinstatement in the ranks of eligible players with President Herrmann of the national baseball commission. He became outlived because he refused to play with the Chicago Nationals last year.

REPEAT TWELFTH NIGHTS REVELS.

The Twelfth Night revels of the Copley Society will be repeated this afternoon at Copley hall. The performance last week was so successful that a repetition was demanded.

HOTEL OWNER PASSES AWAY.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Darling L. Traflet, well known as a hotel man, passed away at Hotel Traflet, late Friday. He owned the hotel since 1882.

Ramblings of a Stub Pen

New York Daily Letter.

NEW YORK—Transit conditions are no better today than they were 134 years ago, according to some residents of the eastern district and Greenpoint sections of Brooklyn who are agitating for a subway. These residents have organized a Subway League, of which Ernest G. Gardner is president. "In going over my history of Long Island I made some important discoveries," said Mr. Gardner recently. "Back in the eighteenth century, exactly 134 years ago, during the famous battle of Long Island, General Washington despatched a courier to take an important message to Greenpoint."

That brave courier mounted his faithful steed and, despite the mid-winter conditions, rode from Red Hook to Greenpoint, having to swim with his steed over Whale creek. He missed the detachment of men he had been ordered to see, and when he returned to Washington's headquarters he was severely reprimanded for the time he had taken in making his journey. It had taken him exactly one hour.

"Now, permit me to inform you," continued Mr. Gardner, "that it takes the cross-town car today, 134 years later, just one hour and five minutes to make the trip."

Brooklynites have not been slow to see the point in this unfavorable comparison of transit means today and in revolutionary times and it is not unlikely that they will soon be benefited with swift and clanging subways.

New York's work of improving the children's courts has not progressed as far as has that of Denver, under Judge Ben Lindsay, or as that accomplished in Chicago. Good work, however, has been done in this city, according to a recent report of the clerk of the children's courts to Mayor Gaynor. Over 11,000 children were taken before the courts in Manhattan last year and of these only 1800 were committed to charitable or reformatory institutions. From this it appears that the remaining 9000 were cared for by probation officers, thus escaping confinement or charity.

Long Island is the home of many estates of great historical interest. Not the least important of these is that of the Tangier-Smiths at Smith's Point, near Mastic, which has been popularly known as St. George's manor. After having been handed down from father to son for eight generations it has been disrupted by a sale, which this week disclosed of three fourths of it, or between 6000 and 7000 acres.

There is much of interest to the student of American history about the old manor. The British occupied it during the revolution for the purpose of gathering supplies for their forces in New York.

General Washington despatched a party from Connecticut which, crossing Long Island sound in whaleboats, surprised and captured the place and the stock the loss of a man. The outlines of the old fort on the bluff in front of the manor house are still plainly visible and some of the old cannon are still mounted on the grounds.

Four descendants of the Smiths have held the property until lately, two brothers and two sisters. A friendly partition suit divided their holdings. The present sale includes the beach and bay, with the islands in the bay from the United States life saving station east to Pataquash island, about three miles, and also sections of the bay opposite the homestead.

The property is supposed to pass into the hands of a syndicate for development. The total beach and bay water frontage will aggregate more than 12 miles. It is 20 miles from Fire island inlet, has a full sweep for ocean breezes and, when developed, will equal any summer resort location on the Atlantic coast. The part of the Great South Bay included in the sale is one of the best natural oystering grounds in the country.

REALTY NEWS

(Continued from Page Six.)

square feet, and assessed on a valuation of \$4500. The terms were private.

ROSLINDALE LAND SOLD.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale for Robert Faulkner of lot No. 18 in Basto terrace off South street, Roslindale, containing 5150 square feet, to Clara Louise Travis, who was represented by Windsor R. Porter & Son of Roslindale.

WINTHROP SALE.

Floyd and Tucker have sold for Mrs. Rossa L. Jackson of East Boston a parcel of land in Winthrop containing 5200 square feet and having a frontage of 50 feet on Oakland street. Mrs. Catherine Cowen of Orient Heights is the purchaser and will build on the premises.

SOUTH SHORE FARM.

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for the owner, Grace F. Hayden of West Duxbury, her farm situated in Forest street about four minutes walk from West Duxbury station, comprising seven acres of land with a commodious two-story house surrounded with shade trees. The estate was sold to Charles Dunbrack of Everett, who has already taken possession.

BUILDING DURING JANUARY.

The F. W. Dodge Company has compiled the following comparative statistics of New England building operations for the month of January: 1910, \$8,707,000; 1909, \$9,589,000; 1908, \$4,137,000; 1907, \$10,587,000; 1906, \$6,015,000; 1905, \$3,842,000.

JANUARY BUSINESS AT REGISTRY.

The first month of the year 1910 shows a decrease in the number of transfers of all kinds recorded in comparison with the corresponding month for the two previous years. The total number of mortgages filed, however, ran ahead of 1908, but were below 1909. In value of mortgages recorded it was the greatest month in the history of the Suffolk registry, figuring nearly \$34,000,000, one mortgage alone being for \$30,000,000.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the month of January, 1910:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
No. transfers.	1,488	1,853	1,611
No. mortgages.	709	745	685
Value mortgages.	\$33,878,383	\$3,730,784	\$2,504,410

DECISIVE BATTLE IS AWAITED DAILY

The Government Forces of Nicaragua and Troops of General Estrada Are Very Active.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua—The deciding battle of the Nicaraguan revolution may be fought today in Managua, the capital. The administration army that has been falling back since the provisional army began its advance from Acayapa, has reached the Tiphitapa river on the shore of Lake Managua, only about 25 miles from the capital.

Today the British consul at Greytown announced he will lodge a protest with his government against the bombardment of Greytown and ask an investigation.

The insurgent gunboat Ometepe appeared off Greytown Thursday and bombarded the city for 20 minutes. Nine houses were set on fire by the shells from the gunboat. The shore batteries succeeded in disabling the Ometepe, which was forced to retire.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—It is alleged that a threat by Minister-General Bacon that he would use the army against all persons in Congress who voted against the bill recently introduced by Nicaragua to legalize the paper money issued by the unsuccessful revolutionary party in 1896, of which Bacon was the provisional President and Madrid, his chief lieutenant, caused Congress to approve the bill by a vote of 24 to 5.

WASHINGTON—Advises received here from General Estrada declare that the reports sent out from government sources in Nicaragua are unreliable.

FINAL ARGUMENTS FOR NEW STATION

Final arguments on the petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for approval of its proposed station in Causeway street in front of the North station were heard by the Massachusetts railroad commission today. Attorneys Henry H. Hutchins, Robert Homans and Walter N. Buffum, representing private property owners, joined in a request to the board for rulings that it has no jurisdiction on the plans in their present status.

A. G. Pollard proposed that the station be located in Canal street instead of Causeway street.

Assitant Corporation Counsel McLaughlin for the city of Boston contended that such a structure cannot be erected under the law without the approval of the mayor and board of aldermen.

The commission took the matter under advisement, but will hold its decision in abeyance until the supreme court has passed upon a suit pending to test the validity of the law authorizing the East Cambridge extension.

SEEK "WHITE LIST" OF CLOTHING MEN

The Consumers League is considering compiling and distributing a "white list" containing the names of clothing manufacturing firms whose work is done under desirable conditions. The state authorities are endeavoring to interest the members of the Wholesale Clothiers Association in the work of improving conditions, and have written to 24 firms asking their cooperation. Replies have been received from eight of them, manifesting interest in the movement. An effort has been made also to interest the labor unions connected with the clothing trade.

FINANCE BOARD WINS CRITICISM

The finance commission's desire for an unpaid board to administer the soldiers' relief department and its recommendation that only one member of the school-house commission be paid a salary, is criticized by Mayor-elect Fitzgerald in the current number of his paper, the Republic. He also comments on the finance commission's recent report dealing with the Hibbard administration.

SMALL LOSS BY CHELSEA FIRES.

Chief Henry A. Spencer of the Chelsea fire department in his annual report says the year's total loss by fire was \$48,174. This is the smallest in Chelsea for seven years.

DR. MATTHEWS DUE TO SPEAK.

Dr. Shailer Matthews of Chicago is due to speak at a Ford hall public meeting Sunday evening on "Can the Modern Man Be Religious?"

CONDUIT RIGHTS ARE GRANTED.

The board of aldermen today passed an order by a vote of seven to two giving the Telepost Company the right to build conduits from its office on Hanover street to Craigie bridge.

GRAND JURY'S HEAD CALLED ON TO BEGIN LIVING COST PROBE

(Continued from Page One.)

this margin makes all the difference between a profit and a loss on the week's business, the fluctuations would make probably no difference in the retail price.

The Lackawanna, the Erie and the Pennsylvania railroads and the managers of Swift & Co.'s plant and three other refrigerator houses have testified before the grand jury. The United States government is the principal customer of the Union Terminal Cold Storage of Jersey City, one of the largest plants under investigation.

The railroads in a statement deny all responsibility for high prices.

WASHINGTON—That there has been a very general increase in both wholesale and retail prices of food between 1899 and 1908 is indicated by a report sent to the Senate by the department of commerce and labor, in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Crawford of South Dakota, asking about the trend of prices.

URGES NEW MAPS FOR STATE'S HELP

An inexpensive but thoroughly effective application and utilization of available geodetic maps for rectifying and completing incorrect and incomplete town surveys, with ultimate extension and connection of surveys to form a comprehensive "conservation survey map" of the state, as an example for other states, is the proposition of Arthur E. Horton of Lexington.

Mr. Horton urges that Massachusetts should have a state conservation survey commission whose business it would be to step in between the towns and government and state and supply to the various cities and towns the data from which a network map could be plotted.

"Let such a commission be composed of public spirited men," he says, "with-out salary; let it be their duty to organize a force of expert mathematicians who could systematically and economically make the necessary calculations from the published data. Such a commission could supply a town with the necessary data for a network map at a cost so low as to be hardly believed at the present time."

LECTURE IS GIVEN ON LIVING COST

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards gave a lecture under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club, before the Womens Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, at noon today. Her topic was "Euthenics; Must the Cost of Living Increase?"

"Everything," said Mrs. Richards, "should work for the improvement of man's environment, but these improvements which have come as a result of our modern civilization are expensive, and we should choose wisely and if we have a definite purpose and choose accordingly we may be blessed by the gifts of civilization instead of burdened by them."

PAYS HIGH RATE FOR OYSTER CRAB

A Back Bay woman at Shattuck & Jones' fish market today paid \$2.50 a pint for oyster crabs. At this rate a gallon of them would cost just \$20!

The reason that these toothsome little crustaceans have soared is that conditions on the Virginia coast have interfered with the catch, so that now the crabs are selling for the highest figure known, and about four times their average market price.

FREED IN STORROW CASE.

Chief Justice Bolster in the central district court at noon today discharged George F. Freeman and Ernest H. Carr, who were charged with assault and battery on Edward E. Smith, a Storrow worker in ward 8 on election day.

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Chicago Opens Big National Automobile Show Today

SOUTHERN STATES CONSIDER QUESTION OF GOOD ROADS

State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt of North Carolina Proposes Three Ways in Which States Can Aid Counties—Virginia and Kentucky Already Assist.

Good roads are becoming of increasing importance in the South and various agencies are promoting the campaign for road improvement. Automobiles and automobile tours have accomplished a great deal and the impetus given thus to the movement has been responded to by numerous counties in various states on the South. The question of state encouragement is one that has occurred from time to time and is discussed by State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt of North Carolina in an article on the public road situation in the South, written for the Manufacturers' Record. He mentions three ways in which the states can assist the counties in good road construction. They are: By appropriation to the counties for the actual construction of roads; by giving to the county engineering assistance in the location and construction of the public roads; and by utilizing the labor of inmates of correctional institutions for the purposes of road construction.

Virginia and Kentucky are already assisting their counties in the construction of good roads by making definite appropriations to the counties, contingent upon the counties themselves raising a specified amount for the same purpose. Virginia has employed this method for two years, with apparently satisfactory results. North Carolina is considering extending the same form of state assistance. Other states, according to Mr. Pratt, do not seem to be in favor of the form of state aid to counties. He believes that the form that the southern states will be engineering assistance. This is needed in the most of counties throughout the South. One of the most serious drawbacks to good road construction, he says, is that the South has experienced, has been the waste of funds appropriated to road building on account of inefficiency of those in charge of the work. The demand for good engineers who are capable of handling road building problems is increasing every day, and with the amount of road construction that is now being planned by the different Southern states there will be a continual demand for engineers of this type. North Carolina and Virginia are now giving engineering assistance to their counties and are even able in many instances to prevent a road located in the wrong place. It has

been found that the people of a community are much quicker to take the advice of state highway engineer in regard to the location of a road than they are of any local engineer.

Mr. Pratt believes that no very large amounts for public road construction will be appropriated by many of the southern states, and that therefore the necessary funds for road work will have to be provided by the counties and towns. He mentions four ways of providing funds for this purpose: By direct tax on property; by a bond issue; by poll tax for road construction; by special tax on vehicles of all kinds using the roads. The past year has seen considerable advance made in the sentiment for good roads throughout the South, which has been expressed by the increased number of counties voting bonds of special taxes for road construction. The counties are realizing that public roads are permanent improvements and a benefit to the whole county, and should receive the benefit of the very best construction. Another feature of road policy that is receiving attention is the maintenance of the road. Formerly many counties have failed to provide the necessary revenue to maintain improved roads after they were once constructed. Consequently many miles of macadam disintegrated and will have to be rebuilt. Other counties are profiting from this experience and in laying out their road expenditures are providing sufficient funds to maintain the roads.

BUSY PLANNING FOR BOSTON SHOW

While the decorative scheme to be followed in the forthcoming Boston automobile show has not been made public, enough has been divulged to convince one that it will be on the most unique and magnificent lines ever followed in motor show decorations. Manager Chester I. Campbell has long been noted for the artistic manner in which he has treated the Mechanics building and this year he and E. W. Campbell, the architect who designed the beautiful decorations of the electrical show, have evolved an idea that should prove the most artistic yet attempted.

The demand for show space is greater than during any previous year. Already the entire available 107,000 square feet of exhibition space has been sold and there are nearly 100 applications of would-be exhibitors.

Manager Campbell is trying to plan a way by which a part of the main hall can be bridged over, thus accommodating those who have been left out. This great demand for space is all the more remarkable when it is known that the space at the Grand Central Palace show consisted of only 81,000, the Madison Square Garden 87,000 and the Chicago show 91,000. Boston leads them all both in number of exhibitors and in floor space.

That much of this success is due to the managerial ability of Mr. Campbell is certain.

HUDSON TOURING MODEL ARRIVES

The Whitten-Gilmore Company announces the arrival in Boston of the new Hudson touring car, which was first shown at the show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, last month. This is a five-passenger car distinctly Hudson in every line and feature and from the seats forward is identical in appearance with the previous Hudson model, the Roadster, of which the Whitten-Gilmore Company has up to the present time delivered over 50 with 100 more orders still undelivered.

Briefly the specifications of the Hudson touring car are as follows: 110-inch wheel base, 32-inch wheels, 3½-inch tires, front and rear, Renault type long stroke motor, selective sliding gear, transmission semi-elliptic front and ¾-inch elliptic rear, springs drop-forged, I-beam front axle, semi-floating rear axle.

The cars are finished in Richelieu blue body and gear, and in Richelieu blue body with cream gear. The new touring car will reach Boston on Monday and will be placed on exhibition in the salesroom of the Whitten-Gilmore Company Tuesday morning, where it can be seen at any time during the balance of the week.

GROUT AGENCY OPENED.

The Grout Automobile Company of Orange, Mass., has taken the salesrooms at 218 Elliot street and with E. P. Forbes as local manager will make a strong bid for local business. The Grout car is an old-timer here, having made its debut in 1902 when it was exploited by the Lindseott Cycle Company, who handled it until 1904, when a factory branch was established in the old Park square station, continuing for two years. In 1906 the store at 173 Columbus avenue was leased. Again a change was made in selling plans and a local agent secured who handled the car into Feb. 1 when the company, desiring to get closer to the public, secured the commodious quarters which they now occupy. With ample capital the company is now in a position to care for a largely increased business and its \$2500 car in Touring, Baby Tonneau and Roadster models will receive its share of attention from prospective automobile buyers.

AMERICAN MADE AUTOS POPULAR

Captain William M. Lewis Gives Interesting Views in His Long Tour of Europe in Mitchell Cars.

Back from a motoring trip in Europe that was productive of much valuable information as well as brimful of pleasant experiences, Capt. William M. Lewis, president and general manager of the Mitchell Motor Car Company of Racine, and G. Vernon Rogers, its secretary, traversed a little more than 2000 miles of diversified roads ranging from the broad highways of England to the mountain roads of the Pyrenees and the mediocre roads of Spain in the Mitchell six-cylinder, \$2000 machine at the wheel of which sat Rene Petard, European representative of the Mitchell company, headquarters are in the Rue de Tiliat, Paris.

"We toured from London to Folkestone," said Captain Lewis, "thence from Calais to Paris, and over the Pyrenees to Barcelona, Spain, and back to the French capital, with no motor or mechanical troubles and considerable comfort and much enlightenment. The American-made cars are enjoying a wonderful amount of popularity in continental Europe and in the British Isles."

"I was impressed by economic problems presented by the European situation. The continent has not the motor purchasing public that the United States has, although in France the national records show that the wealth per capita is more evenly distributed than in any other country abroad. In England there are many poor and also many rich. But the great class that might be depended upon to absorb motor cars is that element which the Briton refers to as 'in trade.' The tradesmen are perfectly able to purchase cars, but they refrain from doing so. The contrast in America is rather marked to the traveler—imagine the business man of the United States going without an automobile if he wished one—and he has the money to buy the car. He might not hesitate a moment to deliver a good of thread to a particularly good customer, using a motor car to make the delivery."

"You are struck abroad and especially in London by the number of taxicabs and commercial vehicles. The field is a great one. Before I left there Gamage Limited of London were just negotiating a contract for 3000 more taxicabs on the streets of Greater London, which has 3,000,000 more population than Greater New York and not nearly as many motor cars—and so important has the taxicab problem become that they are starting schools for the education of cabmen's children for the vocation of the chauffeur. The horse-drawn vehicle is rapidly becoming a thing of the past in London."

NEW STANDARD CARS HERE.

Some very attractive models are being shown at the new quarters of the Standard Motor Car Company, which have been opened in the Motor Mart, Park square. This company is handling the Standard Six, manufactured by the St. Louis Car Company, St. Louis, Mo. The automobile department of the car company is building 1000 high grade six-cylinder automobiles for the 1910 season. The car is 50 horsepower and capable of a speed of four to 65 miles per hour on the high gear.

Features of the Olcott Federal Auto Bill

Registration with the secretary of commerce and labor at an expense of \$2.
Numbers conspicuously visible with "U. S." in red letters upon the plaque.
Speed to be reasonable and proper under the circumstances and conditions of each case.
Provisions with respect to lights and horns, as usual.
In case of accident, name of car owner with other proper information must be given to person injured.
Penalties—Fines and jail, the maximum being \$100, and six months. Hearing by magistrate to be immediate or release on bail allowed.
Fails to be given by undertaking or deposit of cash equal to maximum fine applicable to offense.
The right of action to recover for injury to person or property not affected by the bill.

With the Automobilists

A. F. Neale, local agent for the Baker Electric Vehicles, has established himself in new quarters in space 21, Motor Mart.

The Automobile Club of Buffalo has had an elaborate map made of the roads in the western section of New York state which will be of very great aid to automobilists touring in the vicinity of that city.

The Quaker City Motor Club, which has organized and conducted two successful stock chassis road races in Fairmount park, has decided to ask the Philadelphia city council for an appropriation of \$5000 for the next Fairmount park road race next fall.

The Florida East Coast Automobile Association has decided to hold a race meet on Daytona Beach beginning March 22 for four days. Barney Oldfield has already agreed to enter the two mile a minute race and try for Marriott's record of one mile with the Benz.

The creation of a state highway commission to have general supervision of the construction and maintenance of all roads in Indiana was advocated by C. A. Kenyon at the annual meeting of the Indiana Engineering Society held recently

AN ATLANTIC COAST AUTO TOUR TALKED OF FOR THE SUMMER

John T. Rainier Believes Many Motorists Would Take Part in Such a Trip.

MANY FINE ROUTES

With the plan to make the Glidden trophy tour this year a distinctively western event, there is a rapidly growing sentiment among automobilists of the Atlantic seaboard that an organized eastern tour would be a pronounced success. With the exception of the tours promoted by the Automobile Club of America for the benefit of its members, there have not been in recent years any organized outings for motorists among the picturesque districts of the New England states. Among the eastern admirers of a tour of this class is John T. Rainier, president of the motor company that bears his name.

"The greatest enjoyment in motoring comes in touring," said Mr. Rainier, "but it is surprising the lack of touring information that prevails. There are countless numbers of motorists who are eager to make trips of one or two weeks' duration in their cars but who never get far away from home because of unfamiliarity with conditions more than two or three days' journey distance. To motorists of this class, an organized tour say through the Berkshire hills and the White mountains up into Maine returning by way possibly of Quebec, Montreal and the Adirondacks would be decidedly popular. By an organized tour I do not mean one in which all the participants will be started at the same time every morning and will, therefore, consume one another's dust for most of the day, nor one in which points will be scored against a tourist in the event of his not reaching a certain point at a certain minute."

"The most pleasure would be gotten out of such a tour by outlining a general route and making a general selection of desirable spots for meals and rest but leaving stopping places and choice of roads between same optional with tourists. The advantage in organization would be in securing the proper accommodations and route and in placing before the tourists the exact conditions of the road and the exact minimum costs of the trip for the period occupied by the tour. For those who desire it, special forms of entertainment might be arranged for at various points, while those desiring competition of some form could be accommodated with hill-climbing traverses in the mountainous regions or speed trials during a sojourn of some one of the most attractive spots en route."

"There are plenty of desirable routes for such a purpose with roads generally fair and hotel accommodations all that could be desired. I know of many owners of Rainier cars who would be delighted to take part in any tour of this character."

MANY EXHIBITS FOR AERO SHOW

Manager Campbell Secures Leading Types of Flying Machines for Boston's First National Exhibition.

The founders of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association little dreamed that some day the Mechanics building would be given over to the exhibitions of what in those days seemed merely a dream, the practical airship. But the practical airship has come, however, and not only of one but many different types, widely diverging as to principle, and practically all of them will be shown when the first national exhibition of aerial craft will be held at Mechanics building Feb. 16-23. Chester I. Campbell, the manager of the exposition, will have the distinction of giving to the public the first exclusive exhibition of air craft ever held in America. In a way it might be called an international exhibition, as both sides of the Atlantic will contribute to the success of the show. Manager Campbell has imported a number of models of the foreign types, and one of the latest full-sized airship, the Demoiselle of Santos-Dumont, is already en route and will be exhibited by a well known gentleman who is interested in aeronautics.

It would be hard for the average person to realize the difficulties encountered and the expense incurred in gathering together the exhibits for an exposition of this character. Manager Campbell has for weeks been negotiating with parties from all over the country, and as comparatively few large machines are as yet built, and there is such a great amount of energy and persuasion to get the inventors to come to Boston, it must also be borne in mind that many come from a distance, and requiring a whole car in transportation, as many do, the expense is very heavy. But that this has not been spared is evident when it is stated that no less than 18 large machines will be shown. These will include Capt. Thomas Baldwin's dirigible, an exact copy of the first airship sold the United States government and which was exhibited at Los Angeles. The one to be shown in Boston is the identical one which competed in the Hudson-Fulton celebration and circled Grant's tomb; and the "Boston" balloon will also be shown, as well as an exhibit by A. Leo Stevens, the most prominent balloonist in the country.

Among the heavier-than-air machines will be seen the Antoinette and small Blériot of Stanley Y. Beach of the Scientific American, a Wright model, a Curtiss type, Santos-Dumont, Langley, Farnum and all the other types. The L. A. W. airship of a new type with an engine on similar lines to the Gnome will be shown by Pawtucket parties. This machine has already been purchased by Mr. E. H. Sears of Boston whose interest in aeronautics is practically occasioned by the fact that he is a nephew of Langley the aviator.

Hundreds of models of every description, engines, motors and all the accessories of aerial flight will be shown and the exhibition should stimulate the interest in aeronautics in New England.

The exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, continuing for one week, closing at 10:30 Wednesday evening, Feb. 23.

SHAFT DRIVE FOR BAKER ELECTRIC

That the electric vehicle is rapidly becoming a most popular car for city and suburban use in winter as well as summer is shown by statistics which have recently been completed by Baker electric agents in a number of the larger cities throughout the country. Formerly electric vehicles were used principally in summer and were either sold or stored in the winter. When they were used it was only when necessity demanded and the occupants usually arrived at their destination much the worse for the trip.

Chain and motor troubles were and still are an important factor. In the case of the double shaft drive, when one of the chains becomes covered with snow it slips, and like two horses pulling a heavy load one chain may pull 60 per cent while the other pulls 40 per cent. Realizing this the Baker Motor Vehicle Company experimented with various types of transmission and has recently announced that all its 1910 models will be equipped with a bevel gear shaft drive, which is claimed to excel the chain drive in efficiency.

AN ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE.
The White Company, manufacturers of the well known White automobiles, has issued a very attractive catalogue on its gasoline cars for 1910. It is profusely illustrated and gives much valuable information regarding the mechanism and running of that company's cars.

HUNTER HARDWARE
Sixty Summer St.
Brass and German Silver Art Materials of all sorts, including
BRASS In the Various
SILVER Sizes and Thickness
Tools of all kinds are to be found in wider variety at the hardware house of
J. B. HUNTER CO.
80 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.
BOOKS ON LINCOLN W. B. Clarke Co
See Our Window 26 & 28 Tremont St.

CHICAGO'S NATIONAL AUTO SHOW OPENS IN COLISEUM

Despite Increased Space Over Last Year, All Who Desired to Exhibit Could Not Be Accommodated—Two Hundred and Sixty-Five Are Represented.



SAMUEL A. MILES.
General manager Chicago automobile show.

CHICAGO—No better evidence of the prosperous condition of the motor industry is given than through the medium of automobile shows. This particularly applies to the Chicago exposition, which opens today. Each succeeding year this exhibition has been more successful than that of the preceding season.

This year is no exception, and in point of numbers there are more exhibitors than in 1909, with a larger waiting list of firms, who could not be accommodated with space, than ever before. This increased number of exhibitors has been possible through the limiting of space, an idea of the restriction necessary being given when it is stated that the entire basement of the Coliseum annex is this year given over to the motor car manufacturers and the accessory exhibitors are confined to the galleries of the Coliseum and First armory.

In reality the present show is the tenth annual exhibition which has been held in the Coliseum, but only the ninth which has been under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, with Samuel A. Miles as manager. The N. A. A. M. had nothing to do with the first Chicago show held in 1900. It was promoted and conducted by individuals.

Although this initial effort was not a flattering financial success, it accomplished its object, and the exhibitors were satisfied that they were well repaid. In fact, so much business was done in securing representation throughout the country that every one of the exhibitors in 1900 applied for space in 1901. At the first show there were not enough exhibitors to fill the entire main floor of the Coliseum, so as a special feature an exhibition track of 18 feet in width was constructed and proved the magnet which attracted paid admissions.

Well established the first year, the promotion of the second show was an easy one. It was then the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers made its debut. This organization was then

in its infancy with its policy unsettled and some of its members opposed to two big shows. It was even considered to either hold one show in New York alone or alternate between Gotham and Chicago every other year.

In this second affair the available space was increased by using the Coliseum annex, and instead of the track two huge platforms were erected on which the cars could be driven, a dial showing the distance each traveled.

More space was demanded for the third show and the management squeezed out a little extra. Again the show was a success. The next year the cry for room still continued and the second floor of the annex was pressed into service. The fifth year rolled around and the management felt the pressure even more, so the seating space in the gallery was boarded over and in addition the first regiment armory was secured.

Even with all this increased floor space every one was not satisfied. The management then thought it had reached its limit, but when the seventh came to hand the exhibitors were not to be denied, so the management secured the entire seventh regiment armory, which was used for the commercial show, and in addition the basement of the Coliseum annex was spaced off to accommodate the overflow.

Manager Miles decided that the show was spread out over too much territory and abandoned the idea of conducting the commercial show in the seventh regiment armory and last year only the Coliseum, annex and first regiment armory were utilized, the same as this year.

Despite the fact that the Coliseum basement is given over entirely to the display of automobiles, this year's show shows an increase in exhibits over that of last year—the actual number being 265, of which 101 are automobile makers, 12 are motorcycle manufacturers and 152 are accessory firms.

FRANKLIN 1910 CLOSED CARS

Limousines, Landaulets, Town Cars, Taxicabs
Four- and six-cylinder. 13, 28 and 42 horse-power

Franklin closed cars are unsurpassed in elegance of design and perfection of detail.

They are quiet running and powerful.

The 1910 Franklins are free from the objectionable features which tend to restrict the use of automobiles in parks and city service.

Their simplicity of control and flexibility of operation make them ideal for use in traffic and varying road conditions.

Weather conditions which cause freezing troubles for water-cooled automobiles have no effect on the air-cooled Franklin—and over-heating is out of the question.

Water Cooled Cars Taken in Exchange

Franklin Automobile Company

PHONE—BACK BAY 1020

671 Boylston Street

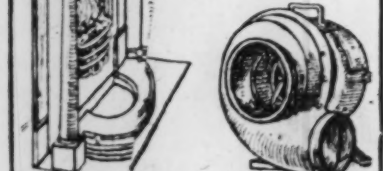
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Market Reports



Produce



Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

Warren line steamship Sagamore, Captain Fenton, sails from Hoose docks, Charlestown, at 4 p. m. today for Liverpool. She takes out 90,000 bushels of wheat, 400 head of cattle and large quantities of fresh provisions and general freight.

A party of 23 Greeks which has been held at the United States immigration station on Long wharf since their arrival here on the White Star liner Cretic two weeks ago, on suspicion that their coming was in violation of the contract labor law clause of the immigration laws, were released Friday. The men are expert sponge gatherers and came here to engage in that industry at Pensacola, Fla.

Nearly half a million pounds of fish arrived at T wharf Friday, causing the soaring prices of the week to drop with a thud. More than 50 vessels are in, bringing fares aggregating 431,300 pounds. Of this amount 352,000 was haddock, 42,700 cod, 92,000 hake, 10,500 cusk and 30,900 pollock.

Vessels in with catch in pounds: Metamora 24,000, Motor 3500, Blanche Irving 2800, Lillian 7000, Priscilla 10,000, Mary H. Green 25,000, Helen B. Thomas 11,500, Manomet 11,000, Genesta 15,000, Flora S. Nickerson 14,000, Ida M. Silva 11,000, Maud F. Silva 20,000, Emily Conroy 18,100, Walter P. Gould 15,200, Belhina P. Domingos 18,000, Ethel B. Penny 13,000, Thomas J. Carroll 13,500, Stranger 8000, Aspinet 32,000, Rebecca 8500, Jos. H. Cromwell 8000, W. M. Good-peel 15,000, Matchless 35,000, Washackie 11,000, Mary De Costa 16,000, Hortense 13,000, Alice 10,000, Seacomet 15,200, Mary Edith 9000, Mary C. Santos, Jessie Costa, catch not reported.

The British tramp steamer Duffield, Capt. E. Biddick, arrived in the harbor Friday and berthed at the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad docks at South Boston. She brought about 10,000 bales of hemp, a lot of sample hats and essence of ylang ylang. The Duffield is one of the big fleet of tramp steamers which visit all parts of the world in search of freight. She left Buenos Aires last September in ballast for Durban, South Africa. She proceeded to Manila where she loaded hemp for Boston and New York. Captain Biddick sighted a broken spar about 500 miles east of Boston, which was sticking out of water and apparently was attached to a submerged wreck.

The steamer Herman Winter of the

New England Navigation Company, Boston to New York freight service, sailed Friday on a regular trip, but returned after passing Highland light to haul off. Her place will be taken by steamer H. F. Dimock, which sails as soon as conditions permit.

Only five arrivals, three of them off-shore craft, were in at T wharf today. None of the off-shore boats had large fares, so that the price of cod is still stationary.

Arrivals were: Benjamin A. Smith, with 65,000 pounds, Cynthia 65,000, Victor V. Ethian 20,000, Nathalie J. Nelson 38,000, Hope 15,000.

T wharf dealers prices today per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.65@3.65; large cod \$5.25; small cod \$3.25@4.25; pollock \$3.

An item on the Friday report of the Boston fish bureau to the effect that the price of ice furnished to fishermen had dropped the first of February from \$3 to \$2.60 per ton, was denied in the morning papers. This item on the report was correct but did not refer to local companies, but to Gloucester concerns. The paragraph was under the head of "Gloucester News" on the report and plainly did not refer to the Union or Independent ice companies of this city.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived. / Strs Iberian (Br), Fargo, Manchester, Jan 21, and Liverpool 23, mdse to Fredk Leyland & Co, Ltd; Numidian (Br), Moor, Glasgow, Jan 22, via Mobile 23, and Halifax, N. S., Feb 3, mdse and passengers to H & A Allan; Lancastrian (Br), Fortay, London, Jan 22, mdse to Fredk Leyland & Co, Ltd; Capt A F Lucan, Sundberg, New York, towing barges S O Co No 58 (for Portland) and 94; Juniata, James, Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard; Bunker Hill, Healy, New York, mdse to N E Nav Co; Massachusetts, Barrett, New York, mdse to N E Nav Co, put into Provincetown, yesterday for a harbor; Calvin Austin, Allan, St. John, N. B., via Eastport and Portland, mdse and passengers to J S Carder; Camden Strout, Portland, Me; Belfast, Curtis, Winterport, Me.

Cleared.

Strs Sagamore (Br), Febton, Liverpool, by Warren & Co; A W Perry, Hawes, Halifax, N. S., by F W Bedell; Juniata,

James, Baltimore via Newport News, by C H Maynard; Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia, by C H Maynard; Massachusetts, Barrett, New York, by N E Nav Co; James S Whitney, Crowell, New York, by W H Blasdale; Belfast, Brown, Winterport, by Calvin Austin; Camden Strout, Portland, by J S Carder; Calvin Austin, Allan, Portland, by J S Carder; Bk Onaway, Goldthwaite, Port Jobs, P R, by Crowell & Thurlow, clrd 3. Schr Grace A Martin, Harding, Newport News, by John S Emery & Co.

Sailed.

Strs Sagamore (Br) Liverpool; A. W. Perry, (Br) Halifax, N. S.; City of Memphis, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S C and Jacksonville; Wm Chisholm, Newport News, towing-barge Occidental; Juniata, Baltimore via Newport News; Grecian, Philadelphia; James S Whitney, New York; Massachusetts, do; Ince Bank (Br) do; Old Colony, New York; H F Dimock, do, latter at 12.05 a. m. Tugs Cheektowaga, Port Amboy, towing barge Buckler, calling at Salem for the Buttress, and Gloucester for the Bluster.

From quarantine, str Howard, for Norfolk. From Nantasket roads, str Asiana (Br), Portland.

Tugs Lenape, Philadelphia, towing barges Draper and Burnside (both from Lynn) and Paxinos; Paoli, South Amboy, towing barges Wayne, Shamokin and Nanticoke; Ontario, towing barge Western Belle (from New York), Portland; schs Rebecca Palmer, Newport News; Neponset, towing barge S O Co No 58 (from New York), Portland. From Nantasket Roads, sch Independent, Newport News.

Bk Onaway, Port Jobs, P. R. Tug Cumberland, Baltimore, towing barge No. 16, calling at Portsmouth for barges Nos 7 and 24.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Mexico, Vera Cruz, Progress and Havana; Anglo Mexican, Norfolk; Crown of Grenada, Port Spain; Cristobal, Colon; Carolina, Port Tampa; La Shavioe, Havre. Arrd 4—Str Inverlyde, Cuba, etc, via Boston; tugs Asher J Hudson, towing two barges; Lehigh, towing three barges. Strs El Monte, Galveston; Boston, New Bedford.

Tug John Garrett, towing four barges, Schr Ann J Trainor, Calais, Me.

WIRELESS REPORTS.

St Caledonia, Glasgow and Mobile for New York, 737 m. e. Ambrose Channel lightship 25 p. m. 4, and due Sunday afternoon.

St Zealand, Antwerp for New York, 1100 m. e. Ambrose Channel lightship 7 p. m. 4, and due Tuesday.

St Minnewaska, London for New York, 765 m. e. Ambrose Channel lightship 7:15 p. m. 4, and due Monday.

St Pisa, Hamburg for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket 4:50 p. m. 4.

St Arapahoe, Jacksonville for New York, 212 m. e. Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 4.

St Vigilantia, Tampico for New York, 180 m. e. Nassau at 8 p. m. 4.

Str Philadelphia, from Porto Rico for New York, 807 m. e. Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 4.

Str J. M. Guffey, Beverly for Port Arthur, 180 m. e. Tortugas 8 p. m. 4.

Str San Jacinto, New York for Nassau, 328 m. e. Nassau at noon 4.

Str Oklahoma, Port Arthur for New York, 252 m. e. Sandy Hook 5:45 p. m. 4.

Str Allianca, New York for Cristobal, 387 m. e. Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 4.

Str Admiral Dewey, Philadelphia for Port Antonio, 452 m. e. Sandy Hook 8 p. m. 4.

Str Vasari, Rio Janeiro etc for New York, 40 m. e. Hatteras at 8 a. m. 4.

MARINE NOTES.

HYANNIS, Mass.—The auxiliary fishing schooner Ivas May with a crew of four men was towed into the harbor today after being tossed by the northeast gale which swept the coast Friday. The May is the last of the fleet of nearly 50 flounder trawlers which were scattered.

WALTHAM HAS BIG GAIN IN BUILDINGS

WALTHAM, Mass.—The total value of new buildings in Waltham last year shows an increase of \$60,505 over the preceding years, according to the annual report of Superintendent of Public Buildings Samuel Patch. One hundred and twenty-six permits were issued for new buildings, at a total cost of \$351,030. The superintendent notes a steady improvement in private buildings.

PRESIDENT PLANS TO VISIT CHICAGO

CHICAGO—President Taft has signified in a message that he will probably be in Chicago March 17, and he has requested that plans for the huge conservation mass meeting in this city on that day, at which he is desired as principal speaker, be made accordingly.

BOSTON CURB SALES.

According to a compilation by Austin & Southern the most active stocks for January on the Boston Curb were: Indiana 130,042, Calaveras 103,383, Oneco 92,158, Ely Central 68,945, China 69,832, Champion 220,835, Rawhide Mining 180,848, National Exploration 103,848, Bay State Gas 67,499. Total sales for the month, 2,554,402.

PLAN TO DROP COEDUCATION. TRENTON, N. J.—Pennington Seminary, a prominent Methodist institution, contemplates giving up coeducation. A final vote will be taken next month at the New Jersey Methodist Conference.

ASKS GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE THE OUTPUT OF WOOL

An Interesting Letter Written by President of American Woolen Company to the Secretary of Agriculture.

LOCAL STATISTICS

The following letter from President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company to Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, should be read with general interest. Although the letter was privately written permission has been given by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wood for its publication. It is as follows:

With all the noble work that your great department is doing, cannot some more time and attention be devoted to the increase of the number of sheep and the wool clip of the United States? We wool, but we have increased difficulty in securing enough for our purposes. The imports of last year were twice the imports of the year before, and the American wool production rose only from 311,000,000 to 328,000,000 pounds.

There are 258 sheep to the square mile in the United Kingdom, and there are only 9.6 sheep to the square mile in New England. Here is a condition which is well worth the while of your department to take some vigorous measures to equalize. Our New England hills are certainly as well adapted to the growth of sheep as the hills of Old England and Scotland. There is a great market for mutton here in the New England states, and an immense industry of manufacturing. But we cannot get enough American wool, and we prefer American wool and would use a very much greater quantity if we could secure it.

Just consider these significant figures of the number of sheep and the wool production in New England in 1891 and 1909:

	1891.	Wool, pounds.
Maine	210,000	2,260,020
New Hampshire	181,183	1,669,098
Vermont	351,249	2,438,743
Massachusetts	55,965	325,730
Rhode Island	20,433	122,208
Connecticut	45,824	229,120
Total New England	1,204,324	7,531,309

We have lost one half of our sheep in New England since 1891, and one half of our wool production. There has been some increase in the regions farther West, but that gain has not been so large as it ought to be and there ought not to have been any reduction in New England.

If proportionately to the area there were as many sheep in New England as there are in the United Kingdom, instead of 640,500 we should now have 15,000,000 sheep grazing on our northern hills. What this would mean in the way of advantage to American manufacturing, the improvement of the land, and direct and indirect benefits to New England agriculture you can readily grasp. The valuable report on the sheep industry issued by your department in 1892 well says:

"The Americans have yet much to learn in the science of farming, and England is a good object lesson. Old English farms which have been tilled for centuries show no signs of running out or of old age. They produce five times the amount of wheat per acre that they did 300 years ago, and they are constantly increasing in productivity. British writers and farmers declare that 'the sheep is literally the basis of English husbandry; that they have become an indispensable necessity, as there is no other means of keeping up the land.'"

In the West Riding of Yorkshire, the great and ancient seat of English wool manufacture, there are now kept 730,000 sheep, producing 4,250,000 pounds of wool.

The Grain and Hay Situation

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce—We have had a generally soft grain market all the week, with little spurts to break the monotony.

Cash corn has declined more than the options, with spot stuff, of which there is more than is needed, selling at a discount under the shipping prices. Can see nothing in the situation for immediate future to warrant anything but lower prices, account so much soft corn in the West, which must seek a quick market a little later. After this feature is over with we look for higher prices.

New Englanders are pretty well convinced that it means trouble to keep any more than a working stock for the next three to four months.

Oats will be governed somewhat by corn, but are not in such a weak position and receipts will probably be kept light by the desire of farmers and elevator men to move corn and let oats wait. Chicken wheat and barley firm.

Produce Markets

Arrivals.

Steamer Massachusetts from New York brought 96 bags beans, 10 boxes raisins, 255 boxes macaroni.

Steamer Old Colony from New York brought 156 bags beans, 74 crates oranges, 11 boxes grape fruit, 311 boxes onions, 11 boxes figs.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 100 barrels kale, 130 barrels spinach, 650 bags peanuts, 400 boxes oranges.

Boston Receipts.

For the day: Apples 693 bbls, cranberries 240 bbls, Florida oranges 1323 bbs, California oranges 3880 bbs, raisins 10 bbs, figs 11 pkgs, potatoes 4200 bushels, sweet potatoes 298 bbls, onions 2374 bushels.

For the week—Apples 5790 barrels, cranberries 764 barrels, strawberries 1 ref., Florida oranges 22,914 boxes, Mediterranean oranges 195 boxes, California oranges 24,140 boxes, lemons 1666 boxes, pineapples 109 crates, raisins 500 boxes, figs 878 packages, dates 1066 boxes, peanuts 4385 bags, potatoes 125,704 bushels, sweet potatoes 710 barrels, onions 11,421 bushels.

Stock of Apples in Cold Storage.

1910	31,461 bbls
1909	23,707 "

Fruit Sale Friday.

By Harris & Co.—California navels \$1.40@3.85 box, Florida oranges \$1.25@2.80 box, Florida grape fruit \$2.05@3.00 box, Florida tangerines \$1.35@1.60 half box.

New York Fruit News.

Sale Friday: 2440 boxes Florida oranges sold and market on fancy fruit of which there was only a small quantity was strong and firmer, while ordinary fruit which comprised bulk of the offering, was about 10c lower, prices ranging 85c@83.80; 55 lbs Fla grape fruit \$1.37½@1.87½; 370 hlf bbs Fla tangerines 85c@82.10.

Foreign Apple Market.

Cable from Liverpool Friday: No New England fruit has arrived today, only a clearing up sale. The market is unsettled. Prices may be maintained, but it is doubtful. The heavier incoming receipts are likely to force prices down. 1500 bbls selling.

PROVISIONS

May wheat \$1.09½, May pork \$22, May lard \$12.05; hog receipts 16,000. Prices \$8.10@8.60. Cattle market steady.

Boston Poultry Receipts.

Today—967 packages; last year 1882 packages (255 packages export). For the week—8437 packages; last year 7465 packages (1965 packages export).

Boston Prices.

Flour—Mill shipments, spring patents, \$5.80@6.50, clears \$4.00@5.75, winter patents \$4.00@5.25, straight \$5.70@6.15, clears \$4.05@4.90, Kansas patents in jute \$5.20@5.80, rye flour \$4.30@5.50, Graham \$4.20@4.55.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, steamer yellow 74c, No. 2 yellow 73½c to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 74c@74½c, No. 3 yellow 73c@73½c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped 57c, No. 2 56c, No. 3 55½c, rejected white 54½c, to ship from the West, 36 to 38 pounds clipped white 54½c@55c, 38 to 40

or more sheep and wool than we have in all New England. If our British kinsmen can do these things, why cannot we?

I am very sure that all American wool manufacturers will heartily cooperate with you and your department in any effort to increase the number of sheep not only in New England but throughout the country. Nobody desires to send good American money abroad for wool if that wool can be procured at home.

The department of agriculture has accomplished wonders through its scientific inquiries and wise, practical counsel to American farmers. Here in the sheep and wool industry is another splendid opportunity for the department to justify the enlightened statesmanship which has made it one of the great, progressive branches of the government.

The Grain and Hay Situation

Shipping prices for millfeed firm, with premium asked for future shipment, but eastern trade very quiet and transit goods at from 50c@1.50 under mills' prices.

Very little demand for cottonseed or linseed meal.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co. of the Boston Chamber of Commerce—During the past week the receipts of hay in Boston have been of moderate proportions and hardly equal to the regular consumption, so that supplies have decreased slightly. Nearly all the cars which were held out on tracks have now been run in and unloaded.

Most of the recent arrivals have been from Canada and in small bales, and the large bales are less plenty and more sought after by the buyers.

Good No. 1 large bales sold \$23@23.50, and No. 2 large \$21@22, nice alskike mixed \$22, good red clover mixed \$20@21, bluegrass \$21@21.50.

If receipts continue moderate a good steady market may be expected.

Editorial Appreciation of Rhode Island Coal

The following editorial appeared in last evening's Fall River Daily Globe:

THE RHODE ISLAND COAL CO.'S ENTERPRISE

Some days ago The Globe published an account at some length of the work that is being done by the Rhode Island Coal Company at the coal mines in Portsmouth, R. I. Doubtless to many who read it, the facts set forth as to the development of this enterprise were something of a surprise, especially in this community where the past history of these mines is familiar to so large a number of people who had come to regard the revival of the industry there as an impracticable proposition.

For that reason, although Fall River is within only a few miles of these mines, and this development work can almost be said to be carried on at its very door, there has heretofore been but little interest in this enterprise taken by the people of this city. It follows in this respect very much the line that applies to many mining propositions, that the farther away they are and the less known about them, the more attractive and valuable they appear to be on the stock exchange. "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

The quantity of coal there seems never to have been questioned, the doubtful point being whether or not the coal would burn satisfactorily to meet the general requirements of such fuel for domestic use. As to this latter point, not only is there abundant testimony in favor of the good burning qualities of the coal, after having been subjected to the "treatment" (which is simply an immersion in a weak solution of calcium chloride), but The Globe is in a position to certify from knowledge of tests recently made by people here that the burning qualities of the coal compare very favorably with the coal of the Lehigh Valley and most of the other anthracite regions.

It is less easily lighted than Franklin coal, which is especially popular in Fall River, because of its semi-bituminous quality of quick ignition, but the Rhode Island coal burns as readily as the generality of hard coal and lasts very much longer than Franklin; hence, it is much cheaper for people burning a continuous fire.

There would seem, in fact, no reason why the Rhode Island coal should not rank with the Lehigh Valley and most other anthracite coals and hence have a broad market throughout New England. The enterprise seems to The Globe to possess great possibilities for the community and for the stockholders of the company.

The managers of the company believe they can mine and put coal on the cars for \$2 per gross ton, and if it sells for \$6.75 per net ton in Fall River there would seem to be a large margin of profit, which one might venture to hope they might divide with the consumers in Fall River and other places.

Nothing could be of greater value than that the predictions made by distinguished geologists of the past regarding these long-neglected coal fields should prove to be true as a matter of fact.

It would mean a great deal to Fall River to have such an industrial plant as the plans of the managers of this enterprise contemplate establishing in this nearby locality, giving employment to a large number of workmen and building up a populous locality. That alone is sufficient for The Globe to wish the Rhode Island Coal Company success in its undertaking.

That this is a promising one under the conditions that it is to be carried on, will, we venture to say, be the opinion of even the most skeptical people who will take the pains to investigate the subject, and, hence, it would certainly seem that the company and its enterprise are entitled to the confidence of the public of Fall River and throughout New England, where it proposes to find a market for its product.

REVISED CUSTOM RULES ARE MADE

Laws Regulating Admission of Goods Free Are Changed to Conform to Recent Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON—Revised regulations governing the admission free of duty of personal effects of passengers arriving in the United States have been made in conformity with recent decisions of the courts and the board of general appraisers. It is specifically provided that:

"Residents of the United States are allowed \$100 worth of articles in the nature of personal effects at their present foreign value, free of duty, provided they are not intended for other persons or for sale or to be used in business, and are properly declared."

Use, it is declared, does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad. Foreigners are privileged to enter free such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, of personal adornment and similar effects accompanying the passenger necessary for wear and for use for the journey and not intended for other purposes or for sale without regard to the \$100 limitation. Citizens of the United States may have this privilege provided they are bona fide residents of a foreign country.

SEES BIG CHANGE IN POWER SOURCE

WASHINGTON—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's chief chemist, told the House committee on expenditures in the agricultural department Friday how the department spent the money allotted to it. He said that by means of the polariscope test, by which the government supervises the grading of sugar, the chemistry bureau had saved the government \$100,000.

Another statement was that in 50 years, alcohol, water and wind would bear the burden of furnishing the world's power, superseding in importance coal and petroleum and their products. Although Dr. Wiley admitted that at present there was not a farm still in the United States for the making of denatured alcohol except the one at the government experiment station, he said it was only a matter of time before the farmers of the country would take up the manufacture of alcohol from their waste products.

Booklet for Investors

Messrs. Lombard & Son, Incorporated
Dealers in Eastern Kansas, Western Missouri and California Tax-Exempt Mortgages and Western Bonds, whose offices are at Kansas City, San Francisco, and 804 Barristers' Hall, Boston, Mass., have just published a copyrighted booklet dealing with investments which should prove interesting to all classes of investors. These yield 4½ per cent on School and Municipal Bonds, to 5, 5½ and 6 per cent on Public Utility Bonds, and loans secured on improved farm in Kansas, Missouri and California. It has invested over \$6,000,000 for one institution, which is increasing its investments. The booklets are furnished free on request.

Counsel and Play for the Boys and Girls

The Gingerbread Man

"ANNA! Anna!" called Mary, the cook, as she came to the kitchen door, "come and see what I have for you."

Anna left the swing, and came running to meet her. "Oh, I know, Mary," she cried. "It's baking day, and you have made me a Gingerbread Man."

She took it from Mary's hands. Such a tempting morsel! His two little eyes of honey seeds almost twinkled, while the current buttons on his vest swelled with pride.

Guardian rose from his place on the porch, wagged his tail and barked, to show how good that Gingerbread Man looked to him, while Fluff rubbed against Anna's legs and purred, "Good, good," as her little pink nose sniffed the air.

"Do you want some, Guardian, and you, too, Fluff?" asked Anna. "Well, we will go into the orchard and find a place to eat it."

She tripped down the path, Fluff frolicking before her, while Guardian followed after, his nose close to the hand that held the precious cake.

Anna stopped under an apple tree, and seated herself on the grass. Guardian pressed closer, it did smell so good! It was hard to wait for the bite he knew would be his.

Anna raised the Gingerbread Man to her lips, then stopped. "Do you want some very bad, Guard?" she asked. "Do you want some first?"

Bob, the big gray horse, came ambling up. He knew when Anna and Guardian and Fluff were all in that place in the orchard, something that tasted good was sure to be there, too.

Anna broke off one of the Gingerbread Man's legs. "Here, Guardian," she said.

There was a snap, and Guardian sat up licking his chops and looking for more. Anna broke off a tiny bit. "For you, Fluff," and Fluff daintily licked the crumbs off her hand.

Then Anna broke off the head, with the caraway seeds in it. "Come, Bob," she said. Bob took the coveted morsel, then sniffed gently at the hands of his little mistress to say "Thank you."

A squirrel overhead, who knew them all well, jumped down on Anna's shoulder, and, without waiting to be asked, bit off an arm. A robin perched as near as he dared, with one eye on Fluff, and chirped, "Crumbs for me, please, crumbs for me."

Anna broke off a bit here and a bit there, until there was no Gingerbread Man left. "Why, I never had a bite!" she said. "Well, never mind, you all liked it, and I can eat other things."

A week later Brother Roland came home from school with something in his hand. "See, Anna," he said. "I took your picture the other day in the orchard, when you were eating your Gingerbread Man, and you didn't know it. I entered it in the camera picture contest at school, and took first prize—\$5."

Anna looked. Yes, there she was on the grass with Fluff, Bob and Guardian, the squirrel on her shoulder and the robin in the tree.

"Come," said Roland, "we will go down town and have some lady-fingers and ice cream in place of the Gingerbread Man you didn't eat."

Anna thought she had never tasted such nice cake and ice cream as they had that day; but she never guessed it was because she had been so unselfish with her Gingerbread Man. Emma F. Bush, in Zion's Herald.

Children's Camera Contest



"A HELPING HAND."
First award—To Minnie G. Burr, St. Louis.

THE timid girl is being given "a helping hand" by the boy who has already ventured into the water, in the picture winning the first award this week in The Monitor's camera contest. The photo comes from Minnie G. Burr of St. Louis.

The second award goes to Harry Clinton Petty, a New Jersey competitor, who writes:

"This picture shows my cousin Willard with his favorite companion, Sport. They are at the entrance to a spring. Willard is trying to attract Sport's attention to the sound of rippling water. This spring runs through a beautiful wood which forms an archway over it. Picnic parties spend many warm days under the arch alongside the stream. This picture was taken in Wyndmoor, Pa."

Honorable mention—Jessie Rawlinson, Brockton; David E. Robertson, El Paso, Tex.; Julia Chapin, San Gabriel, Cal.; Clifford Graves, Butler, Pa.; W. H. New, New York City; H. F. Jones, Denver, Col.; Dorothy Segerson, Cambridge, Mass.; Dorothy Ruggles, Roxbury, Mass.; Kenneth McCulloch, Pittsburg; Lloyd M. Crowther, Brockton, Mass.; Irvin R. Wolf, Arlington, Mass.

The Monitor's camera contest is open to all its youthful readers. Two photographs are reproduced each Saturday on the children's page. For the best one received each week \$1 is paid; for the second best, 50 cents. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens



"HARK!"
Second award—To Harry Clinton Petty, Rutherford, N. J.

or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if return of picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Winners of prizes are debarred from further competition.

CARAMELS.

One and one half pounds of dry brown sugar, one fourth pound of butter, one half cupful of milk, two squares of Baker's chocolate grated, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Let the sugar and milk come to the boiling point, add the butter, then the chocolate. Boil until the mixture is thick, but no longer. Remove from the fire and add the vanilla. Pour into buttered pan and mark off in squares before it gets cold. If desired, each square may be wrapped in oiled tissue paper.

THE TRULY BRAVE.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy with a self-control,
Who curbs his temper and his tongue,
And though he may be big and strong,
Would scorn to do the slightest wrong
To any living soul.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy who can forgive,
And look as though he had not heard
The mocking jest, the angry word;
Who though his spirit may be stirred,
Yet tries in peace to live.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy whose daily walk
Is always honest, pure, and bright,
Who cannot and who will not fight,
But stands up boldly for the right,
And shuns unholy talk.

Who is the truly brave?
The boy who fears to sin,
Who knows no other sort of fear,
But strives to keep his conscience clear,
Nor heed his comrades' taunt or jeer,
If he hath peace within.

—The Interior.

DO YOU KNOW—

That the bayonet was so called because it was first made at Bayonne, France?

That coffee received its name for the reason that it first came to Europe from Kaffa?

That candy was first exported from Canada?

That cambric was made at Cambray? That muslin was made at Bouresne?

That calico was made at Calicut? That dimity was made at Damietta? That milliners first pined their trade at Milan?

That the magnetic property of iron ore was first noticed in that dug in the neighborhood of Magnesia?—Selected.

Getting Perfume from Flowers

THE flower farmer, who raises his blooms for perfume, must be up and afield to gather the fragrant petals before the sun has withered them. They are carried to the factory by huge basketfuls or in large bags. Here plates of glass have been spread with a film of finely purified fat, and on this fat the petals are lightly spread in thin layers. After a time, which, according to the nature of the flower, may be shorter or longer, the odor deserts the petals and becomes allied with the fat. The wilted petals are then gathered up and thrown aside, and a fresh supply is spread on the fat until it is saturated—that means will hold no more.

This fat, which holds the perfume of the flower, is known as pomade, and in this form is sent to the manufacturing perfumer. Now, how do you suppose he makes this greasy substance into the delicate perfume that fills the bottles on his shelves? It is very simple. Cut into

small cubes and put into alcohol, the odor having first deserted the flower for the fat, now leaves the fat for the alcohol, and the result is extract.

Sometimes perfume is obtained by a slightly different method. Water is poured over the flowers and fat; then heat makes the water into steam, and steam is condensed by cooling it; the oily substance thus obtained is called otto.

When the odor is contained in the skin or rind of fruit the oil is secured by subjecting it to great pressure.

Some odors are said to be volatile. The meaning of that word is like a winged creature, that is, restless, ready for flight. In this case a companion is brought to stay its flight, and the companion is known as a "fixed" odor. Fixed odors are good companions to keep others in captivity, but are seldom or never used alone. The principal ones are orris, tonka, vanilla and benzoin, and three animal substances, civet, musk and ambergris. Orris is the root of the iris; the word is a corruption of iris. Tonka is the seed of a tree. Vanilla comes of the seeds of the vanilla plant; we know it well in candy and ice cream. Benzoin is a gum from the benzoin or benjamin tree.

Musk is the most important of all the animal substances used in perfumery; it is of very expensive, \$25 and even \$30 an ounce, but its great strength balances the price. It lasts longer than any other known odor. Its strength makes it very disagreeable when used alone, yet, strange as it may seem, it is difficult to detect it when blended even with the most delicate odors. Civet is a secretion of the civet cat. Ambergris is little used now; it is a secretion of the whale, and is found floating in the ocean.

After all our efforts, many of the flower perfumes evade us, and here is where the modern perfumer exhibits his skill. For instance, heliotrope has a fragrance resembling vanilla combined with the sharper scent of bitter almonds; so he blends the two, adds enough rose and orange flower essence to give sweetness, and we have heliotrope perfume. Lily of the valley, honeysuckle, myrtle and clove pink are usually combinations.

France leads all countries in flower farming for perfume, with its acres on acres of violets, mignonette and cassia. Nimes is famous for its rosemary and thyme. Nice for its violets and Sicily for bergamot. England grows lavender that is worth four times as much in the market as any other and also very fine peppermint.

The priceless perfume, attar of roses, comes from the far east, Asia Minor and in Turkey along the foothills of the Balkan mountains. Most elaborate care is taken in its preparation. The petals are gathered before sunrise and 100,000 roses yield only 180 grains of the attar, or 100 pounds of rose leaves yield only about three teaspoonfuls.

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Wisconsin War Eagle



"OLD ABE."

THE above is a photograph of the Wisconsin war eagle, "Old Abe." This bird was carried throughout the civil war by Capt. Victor Wolf. "Old Abe" was the subject of song and verse, the soldiers on both sides having the greatest regard for him. While undoubtedly many a bullet could have found him, no Confederate would deliberately wound him. Wherever the Wisconsin eagle company went there was to be found the eagle.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES.

GUESS WHO.

GUESS WHO is a game which will appeal to all boys and girls who like to "dress up." For this the company must be divided into two sides. One side stays in the room, and the other goes out. The side that goes out must be provided with a long broom or a curtain pole, or something of the sort. This pole or broom must be dressed up to represent the body, above the waist, of a gigantic creature. A sunbonnet with a piece hanging down in front, or a hat and a thick veil, or a false face, with a hood, should be put on the top of the stick and fastened securely; then a pillow should be tied on, and over that should be put a shawl or large coat, borrowed from a grown-up member of the family. A player then grasps the pole firmly,

hiding his head beneath the shawl or the coat, and a long skirt is put on him and fastened around the neck.

When the giantess is ready, she enters the room where the other side is waiting her appearance. She may walk around the room, talking and joking, if she is able to disguise her voice sufficiently, or she may stand still in the doorway. Not until the other side has "guessed who" is it allowed to have a turn at dressing the giantess.

A giant may be made instead of a giantess, if you can manage to borrow a pair of long trousers and a greatcoat.

Trick—To put one hand where the other cannot touch it. (Hold right elbow with left hand.)

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and soon you will have a good collection.

RISE OF A MINE BOY.

From coal miner to active head of one of the largest coal mining companies in the world, in a little more than 20 years, epitomizes the unusual life story of John H. Jones, head of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company.

He began coal mining at 11 years of age. At 17 he was in charge of the Ivill mine at Monongahela City, then the largest in the Pittsburg district. At 21 he passed the state examination for fire boss. Two years afterward saw him elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, which has grown up under the hand of Mr. Jones, today is operating 15 mines and employing 5000 men.

THE FLOW OF ROCKS.

Among the grants made by the Carnegie institution in support of nature investigations is one item bearing this quaint title, "For investigating the flow of rocks." Thus it appears that the solid rock can flow, and that it is of importance to ascertain the exact facts about this strange flowing. Such investigations are conducted with the aid of a hydraulic machine capable of producing a pressure of 120 tons to the square inch. Under this pressure marble, limestone, granite, and other solid rocks exhibit the phenomenon of flow, although, of course, the rate of motion is exceedingly slow. The import of these investigations relates to the shaping of the earth's crust under the force of gravity. Selected.

ONE OF THE THREE.

Teacher—With whom did Achilles fight at the battle of Troy?

Pupil—Pluto.

Teacher—Wrong. Try again.

Pupil—Nero.

Teacher—How do you know?

Pupil—Then it must have been Hector. I knew it was one of our three dogs.

ANOTHER KIND OF HAT.

A Baltimore man was recently showing his new opera hat to his little nephew, and when he caused the top-piece to spring open three or four times the youngster was delighted.

A few days thereafter the uncle, during a visit to the same household, brought with him a silk hat of the shiny, non-collapsible kind. When he was about to leave the house he encountered the aforesaid youngster running down the hall with what looked like a black accordion.

"Uncle Ed," observed the boy, "this one goes awfully hard. I had to sit on it, but even then I couldn't get it more than half shut."—Lippincott's.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What great American?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Musical Comedians: Castanet, fife, viol, cornet.

BE SQUARE.

Plan great deeds, then up and at them.
With a manly, glowing face;
Just forget about the drawbacks,
Be a leader in the race.
Have a noble, steadfast purpose,
And you'll conquer all you dare;
For you've learned true victory's secret.
In those simple words, "Be square."
—Boys' World.

PRINCETON QUAD PROJECT DENIED

Member of Faculty Likewise Says Plan Was Not Voted on, Although Social Conditions Are Studied.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton Alumni Weekly publishes a letter from a member of the faculty denying that the authorities of the university are planning to introduce the "quad" system here. The "quad" system is a scheme for social coordination in the university by providing separate governing committees for each quadrangle.

A statement was made by several alumni last Saturday that because of the appointment of 50 new preceptors in 1907, the "quad" plan was passed by the faculty. It was asserted the preceptors voted that way because they owed their appointments to the president. In reply, it is announced that the "quad" plan was not voted on.

A substitute motion was presented requesting the board of trustees to appoint a joint committee of the board and of the faculty, together with the president, to investigate the social condition of the university in conjunction with representatives of the alumni and undergraduates. That motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 31, not including the votes of preceptors.

PLANS A MODEL CITY FOR TEXAS

St. Louis Millionaire Declares He Will Build "Dalworth" Between Dallas and Fort Worth.

DALLAS, Tex.—George D. Allen, a millionaire wholesale paper dealer of St. Louis, was busy at the Hotel Southland recently, closing plans for the building of the model city, Dalworth, located about midway between Dallas and Fort Worth.

Mr. Allen is an enthusiastic believer in Dallas and Texas, and believes investment opportunities are more flattering in the city and state than anywhere else in the United States.

Discussing the future of Dalworth Mr. Allen said:

"Work on the building of a model suburban city in close touch with Dallas and Fort Worth will begin in the next 45 days."

"The ground will be surveyed and platted, and sites for stores and factories and residences laid out next week."

"To make Dalworth an ideal home and business place we will expend \$400,000 in the next 12 months."

CEREAL CONCERNS FORM BIG MERGER

MINNEAPOLIS—The reported consolidation of all cereal manufacturing concerns of Minneapolis, one in Battle Creek, Mich., two in Chicago and some in Iowa, in a new \$1,000,000 corporation to handle the output is partly confirmed by Thomas W. Hicks, who has been prominent in the deal here.

The Minneapolis companies to be absorbed are the Northwestern Cereal Corporation, Minneapolis Cereal Company, Inc., Fruen Wheat Food & Milling Company and the Minne-Paul Cereal & Milling Company.

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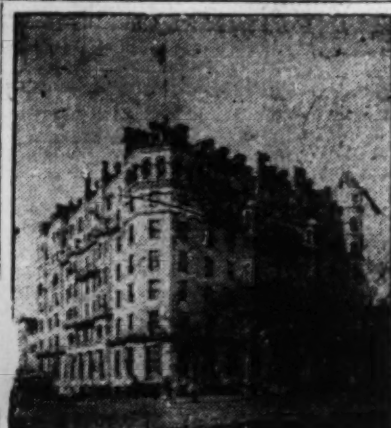
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LEADERS OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

V The Constructive Statesman, John Adams

[The next of the Independence series of articles will be suspended Saturday, Feb. 12, for a special article by Mr. Moses, entitled "Lincoln's Love of Truth."]

BY ERNEST C. MOSES.

JOHN ADAMS might well be called the constructive statesman of the independence era. He was a graduate of Harvard and was a lawyer by profession. Adams was a born orator and a man of wonderfully clear intuitions. He became a politician early in life and was always devoted to the best interests of the commonwealth. During the period of fermentation in New England, which commenced in the opposition to "writ of assistance" in 1761 and continued until independence was declared in 1776, Adams was prominent in every movement which attended the progress of liberty in Massachusetts and finally in the General Congress at Philadelphia.

He took an earnest position in defending the rights of the colonies in 1761. In 1765 he stated that the foundation of British law and government should rest "in the constitution of the intellectual and moral world. Then let us see that truth, liberty, justice and benevolence are the everlasting basis." From 1768 on he was steadfast in his expectations of an inevitable separation from Britain, although he confided his views to but a few close coworkers, such as Samuel Adams and Hancock, who could see that the logic of events all pointed to a final national independence.

In 1770 he was eminent as a lawyer and orator, a leader of the people, head of the bar in Massachusetts Bay and a member of the Legislature. His career as a statesman did not commence until he took his seat in the first General Congress of the states held in Philadelphia in 1774. Then his wonderful abilities in statecraft became most powerful in the advancement of the cause of liberty in America.

It was on the floor of Congress that his great gift of inspiring eloquence became the tireless medium of God's providence to mankind in working out the national salvation of the states. As the "Colossus of debate" he stood with courage and wisdom on the side of justice, peace, truth and industry—the compound of all that is worth a statesman's effort—and seldom

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Commands an
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ged coast.

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The Hastings-Lyman is one of the best known hotels of the better class on the Maine coast. Only 68 miles from Boston. Unquestioned patronage. Consists of three buildings, bath-houses, music-room, etc. Inexhaustible supply of purest spring water. Everything in excellent condition and ready for occupancy. Can be shown at short notice. **FOR SALE AT A BIG SACRIFICE.** For further information address Suite two, 213 Huntington Ave., Boston, W. H. Hogarth.

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"CRACKLE" is a delicious FOP CORN CANDY that all children and most "grown-ups" like; easy to make—not expensive; it keeps like to tell every reader of the Monitor how to make it; send me a dime and I will send you full instructions; your business returns to you are not satisfied. JERSE L. SANDERS, Paris, Ill.

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LOST—Thursday evening, near Public Library, opera glass in bag. Finder please address H 104, Monitor Office.

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moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 671 Atlantic ave.

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SMALL INVESTORS—Invest in a stock that will earn 10% dividend and better; that will not be manipulated; in a corporation whose goods have exclusive merit; worn by many who cannot wear any other make, and sold and exported where others cannot be carried in stock; only a few hundred shares offered at \$10 per share in blocks to suit. GIFFORD FISCAL AGENCY, 7 Park sq., Boston, Mass.

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VERY FINE suite facing Central Park, very comfortable; references. Address D. C. Monitor Office, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

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AN ANTIQUE mahogany pedestal, table, about 244 feet, excellent condition; price \$35. 185 HUNTINGTON AVE., suite 1, Boston, Mass.

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SUMMER OF 1910

Tour A, Italy, Germany, including Oberammergau, The Rhine, Switzerland, France, England, Tour B, Italy, France, Sweden, June to late September. Address MISS M. A. J. FRUTKINGHAM, 41 Orchard st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free by The Christian Science Monitor and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCEPTABLE YOUNG MAN, not under 22, with position with banking house, salary \$100 per month, to start. CURTIS FLETCHER & CO., 24 Milk st., Boston. 8

AUTOMOBILES—Young man, mechanically inclined, with automobile business; good chance. W. F. ELLISON, Bowdoin st., Manchester, N. H.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, experienced bank bookkeeper for well established Chicago bank, must be a man willing to reside in Chicago. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., Y. M. C. A. bldg., Chicago, Ill. 5

BLACKSMITHS of good ability wanted; wages varied by individual worth. \$50 to \$100 per month. Apply MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

BOUTIQUE—Wanted, experienced, several general bookkeepers and ledgermen competent to take charge of small set of books within six months; none apply at once. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., Y. M. C. A. bldg., Chicago. 5

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, experienced bookkeeper for corporation work; thorough in accounts, system and costs; highest references required; position permanent; opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references and salary in own handwriting. R. B. MORGAN, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

BRIDGE and rough construction builders, carpenters, etc., wanted; competent, reliable; wages \$250 to \$3 per day. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

BUTLER, well referenced, desired; only three counties. Apply MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

CANDY MAKER—Wanted, first-class candy maker; state experience, where employed and salary expected. THE BOOK NOOK, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

CAPABLE, reliable and temperate ranch men wanted in situations of lucrative remuneration. Address C. H. CAMPBELL, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

CARPENTERS, journeymen, wood workers wanted; skilled, industrious and capable. Apply MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

CREDIT MAN—Wanted, experienced bank credit man for private family. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

COACHMAN—Position by young man, age 19, driving or care of horses preferred; honest work. WARREN R. COFFIN, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

COLLECTOR WANTED—Large plant establishment has fine position for the right man. Can furnish first-class references. THE QUEST PIANO CO., 300 Main st., Burlington, Ia. 5

CREDIT MAN—Wanted, experienced bank credit man for private family. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

DAIRY—Wanted, sober, reliable man on dairy farm; good home and treatment; fair wages; references required. N. A. MERRILL, Rogers Farm, West Cornwall, Conn. 7

DENTIST—An all-around dentist wanted; registered in Illinois. CARL A. SCHULTZ, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

DRIVERS—Capable, temperate drivers wanted. THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

ENGINEERS with experience and capability wanted; wages from \$60 to \$100; according to above requirements. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

FARM HAND—Wanted, an experienced farm hand on a large, well established farm; 30 miles from Winnipeg; 2 miles from Brunklin. W. T. MERRILL, Brunklin, Manitoba. 7

FARM HELP—Good man and woman wanted for farm and housework. FRED BROWN, Cresco, Iowa. 7

FARMER—Wanted, man with family, farm in South Dakota and care for stock; German preferred. S. L. OVERHOLSER, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

FARMER—Married man wanted to work on small Michigan farm. For particulars apply to Miss Ida FORDISH, 612 Venetian bldg., Chicago. 5

GARDENER—Would like a good man to take charge of vegetable garden; one with family. J. W. COCHRAN, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

GARDNER—Wanted, gardener who understands trees and lawns; wages 25c. per hour. CHAS. E. HAYES, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

GARDNER—Wanted, man to cultivate asparagus on profit sharing basis in town of Cape Cod. Address MARY B. ABBOTT, 487 Ashland ave., St. Paul, Minn. 5

GOVERNMENT—Men desired for government excavation work and for construction work driving trucks, blastfurnace, etc.; board, which is \$4.50 to \$5.50 per week; per diem, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

HOUSEMAN DESIRED—One well recommended. THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

JEWEL MAKERS wanted at once on job for electrical instruments; permanent position; good pay. Call J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

LABORERS—Common laborers wanted; wages \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day; board and lodging included. Apply MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

LABORATORY—An all-around laboratory man wanted for dental office. CARL A. SCHULTZ, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

MANAGER—A man of middle age, capable, store manager and ad. writer, with executive ability; references required. Address J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

MANAGER—Wanted, experienced work manager for plant; must have unquestioned references as to honesty, integrity and ability. ALFRED S. WOOLFE, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—Steel construction or foundry engineer; technical graduate preferred; also first-class leader of men. Apply to J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

MOLDERS WANTED for either bench or floor work, accustomed to working in marble. Apply to PITTSBURGH MARBLE WORK CO., 34th and Sullivan sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. 8

PORTER—A well referenced man desired as porter; will write full details and references. THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

YOUNG MAN to take charge of electric shop and office; write full details and references; no drones apply. COLEY CO., 100 Main st., New York City. 10

RANCHMEN—Wanted, industrious, temperate, in positions of good pay. Apply to FRANK MCGOWAN, Highland, Va. Belt and Great Falls, Mont. 7

RANCHMEN, total abstainers, industrious, desired in positions of good pay; only those capable of filling above requirements need apply. Apply to J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

ROCK QUARRY MEN wanted; 8 hours; wages \$2.50 per day; board and lodging included. Apply MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

SALESMEN—I want six bright, intelligent men as salesmen; references required. Apply at once to J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

SOLICITORS—Wanted, several men who have been salesmen to solicit accounts for trust and savings bank; banking experience not necessary. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., Y. M. C. A. bldg., Chicago, Ill. 5

SOLICITORS for high class magazines, salary and commission. For particulars apply to THE MAGAZINE CIRCULATION CO., 200 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 5

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, several high grade stenographers for corporation and railroad offices; permanent positions; applicants apply writing of person. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., Y. M. C. A. bldg., Chicago, Ill. 5

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TELEPHONE DRAUGHTSMEN (4) wanted at once; telephone experience necessary; permanent position in city; salary \$18-25. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 101, 153 and 155 Main st., New York City. 10

TOOLMAKER—Man of experience and references desired. Address THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

TREASURER—Capable man as treasurer for theatrical corporation; experience not necessary. Address or call BOSTON BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 228 Washington st., Boston. 8

VEST CHAIN MAKER wanted; must be experienced. MARTIN COPLAND CO., 101 Main st., Providence, R. I. 10

WANTED—Reliable ranch hands who will refrain from private families. Address J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

WANTED—Industrious, temperate man on dairy farm; good home and treatment; fair wages; references required. N. A. MERRILL, Rogers Farm, West Cornwall, Conn. 7

WANTED—Competent ranch hands, total abstainers; situations of good compensation open to those temperate and industrious. Apply to J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

WANTED—Upon ranch, men of good habits, industrious and sober; to those having above requirements, positions of good pay are offered. Address BENJAMIN CLIFTON, Collins, Mont. 7

WANTED—Young, steady man who understands farming to begin April 1, good wages and board. JAMES W. REICHARD, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

WANTED—First-class monument salesman, must have had previous experience on farm in South Dakota and care for stock; German preferred. S. L. OVERHOLSER, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

WANTED—Gentleman wants attendant; must be refined and reliable. LOUIS REIDER, 3303 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. 8

WANTED—In every town, men to sell newspapers; good wages; no experience needed; salary, ROGERS & CO., 371 Broadway, New York City. 10

WANTED—Man for ice cream and soda fountain work; state age and experience. THE BOOK NOOK, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted, capable and willing to begin small work with reference. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

CHAMBERMAIDS and nurserymaids. We want 3 white chambermaids and 4 white nurserymaids for private families. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

CHAMBERMAIDS with experience and good recommendations desired. THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

CHOCOLATE DIPPER—Wanted, one chocolate dipper; state experience and amount of work. THE BOOK NOOK, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

COMPANION—Young married woman living in Boston would like refined young lady to assist in light work, sewing, etc.; also companion for short trips and going to the country for the summer. Address 156, Monitor office. 10

COOKS—We want 4 white female cooks and general houseworkers for private families. References required. Address MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 13 2nd st. So., Great Falls, Mont. 7

COOK WANTED—Experienced, capable and well referenced. Apply DICKNEY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 31 Hanover st., Boston. 11

TRY GOODS SALESWOMAN—Bright woman, 25-30 years, of good appearance, some experience dry goods selling; eventually for buyers' association. EMPLOYERS REFERENCE ASSOCIATION, 300 Washington st., Boston. 11

EDITOR—Young lady wanted to edit a literary and art magazine; salary \$80 per month. DR. W. H. WATSON, 2511 Michigan ave., Chicago. 5

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on silk wasters; steady work year round to compensate for loss of references; no objection to long hours; clean factory; heat paid. Apply to FRANK MCGOWAN, Highland, Va. Belt and Great Falls, Mont. 7

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for July and August; good cook; 3 hours for morning and 2 hours for afternoon. Address MARY B. ABBOTT, 487 Ashland ave., St. Paul, Minn. 5

GIRL wanted, competent for general housework in small family; good wages; Protestant preferred. Call at 52 Waldegrave ave., Winthrop, Mass. 8

HICKORY, ETC.—Young man, 20 years old, desired to communicate with reliable firm, preferably grocer, clothing or hardware. Apply to J. H. JACKSON, 100 Main st., New York City. 10

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES for work in metropolitan district; apply between 9 and 12; good salary. A. K. KIDDER, 74 Huntington ave., Boston. 10

HOUSEKEEPER, manager, caterer for southern boarding house; pleasant home; small salary; references exchanged. MRS. BELLE B. HEIDELBERG, 814 st., Meriden, Conn. 5

HOUSEMAID—Wanted, a competent girl for general housework in small family; one who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment; good wages. MRS. C. C. BOMBAUM, 158 W. 101st st., Chicago. 5

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—A capable Prot. woman in a family of three children, widow preferred; who can do sewing. D. S. CAMPBELL, 17 Irving ave., Milton, Mass. 8

HOUSEKEEPER to assist generally in family of four; a few hours each day from Boston; middle aged woman preferred. Address giving references, stating wages expected, etc. MRS. R. E. MERAS, 31 Court st., Exeter, N. H. 10

HOUSEKEEPER—Young couple desired housekeeper at once; good home; reasonable wages. M. D. HOYT, 55 Ocean ave., Salem, Mass. 8

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a working housekeeper and companion in a pleasant home in country; references exchanged. Mrs. A. L. GORDON, R. P. D. Boston, Mass. 8

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for elderly lady and grown son. MRS. L. S. CLIFTON, 419 1st St., New York City. 10

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, one with experience and references. DICKNEY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 31 Hanover st., Boston. 11

HOUSEMAID—Neat, economical woman for general housework; family of three adults in bed; little cooking and washing. W. M. FREER, 1328 East 53rd st., Chicago. 5

HOUSEWORK—White woman to cook and do general housework in country; must be capable; no washing. C. D. DILL, N. P. O. Boston. 10

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, competent girl or woman for general housework; references exchanged. MRS. WILLIAM E. SMITH, 147 Holton st., Danvers, Mass. 8

HOUSEWORK—Good, steady woman for general housework; family of three adults in bed; little cooking and washing. W. M. FREER, 1328 East 53rd st., Chicago. 5

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Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free by The Christian Science Monitor and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

JEWELRY OR PHOTOGRAPHY—Man, familiar with the jewelry business and also photography, desires position as a jeweler or photographer. Address: 171, Cambridge St., Boston, Mass.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN—Young man, 19 years of age, good business and technical education, desires position as junior draftsman or clerical work; references: MERLIN PALMER, 305 Pleasant st., Wintthrop, Mass.

LITERARY EDITOR and secretary of university is open to a business proposition offering an income of \$1,000 a year. BYRON G. RALPHY, 2025 Cherry st., Toledo, O.

LUMBERMAN—Good all-around lumberman, 15 years' experience, 24 years' experience in all kinds of lumbering, desires position as manager of yard or mill. W. E. BROOKS, Kaufman, Texas.

LUMBERMAN—Good all-around man, desires position as manager of yard or mill. W. E. BROOKS, Kaufman, Texas.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 520 Broad st., New York, N. Y.

MACHINIST—Young man desires position in machine shop, desires position in machine shop, desires position in machine shop. LLOYD WILLIAMS, 816 Oak st., San Francisco, Cal.

MACHINIST—A young man with a year and a half experience would like position in machine shop. WILLIAM J. HUNTER, 10 Highland ave., Mass.

MACHINIST—American young man desires work; has had experience in assembling in machine shop; also engine room experience; references: H. E. HELYEA, 22 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

MANAGER of general store, 15 years' experience, desires situation. Address D 66, Monitor Office.

MAN of 35 wants employment; paper hanger by trade; 18 years' experience; capable of taking orders, designing, help, etc.; estimating; contracts in paint shop; has experience in insurance company collecting; references: H. E. HELYEA, 22 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

MANAGER—Young man wants position as manager in restaurant or lunch room; 3 years' experience; night preferred; references: N. N. NORTON, 2515 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

MANAGER—Dairy lunch manager, coffee counter or order cook; reliable, efficient and willing worker; desires position. GEO. E. KEATON, 47 Orange, Malden, Mass.

MANUAL TRAINING TEACHER desires position for next year, now employed in a Chicago school; three years' experience; best of references; age 24 years; references: WM. C. DENNIS, 2432 Elliot ave., Brooklyn, Ill.

MANAGER—Wanted, position as manager of electrical work; have managed telephone companies; operating, also construction; capable of most any such work; furnish best of references. CLARENCE B. KING, 60 Horton ave., Detroit, Mich.

MANAGER—Middle aged university man would like position in literary or managing ability; moderate salary. A. G. SMITH, 17 Beverly st., Melrose, Mass.

MANAGER—Wanted, position as manager of goods, hats, capable manager or salesman, wants position, 20 years' experience; good references; references: J. S. KENNEY, 135 St. Lawrence, Toronto, Ont.

MANAGER—American, 30 years, good address, temperate, 12 years' experience in general dry goods, clothing, at present employed in town of 15,000, desires to make a change; thoroughgoing, capable of most any trust and responsibility. M. A. TRIPP, 26 E. Main st., Adrian, Mich.

MANAGER OR SALESMAN desires position in general store, hardware, or store, store, wholesale or retail; understands teaching; good office man; experience; references: J. S. KENNEY, 135 St. Lawrence, Toronto, Ont.

MEAT CUTTER—Wanted, a position as meat cutter or salesman, wholesale or retail. MILLVILLE B. WILDER, 98 Elm st., West Boston, Mass.

MIDDLE AGED, clean, respectable man desires employment of any kind; will do the best in any capacity. Address W 73, Monitor Office.

MILLINERY SALESMAN, 18 years' experience, 875,000 yearly sales, would consider an Al territory. Address: W. C. DENNIS, 2432 Elliot ave., Brooklyn, Ill.

MIXING ENGINEER AND CHEMIST desires position; experienced in concentration and mining details; can survey map and assay; good references; references: J. S. KENNEY, 135 St. Lawrence, Toronto, Ont.

MILL MAN—Experienced mill man, mine chieftain and manager of brick house; desires position; competent; best of references. N. L. LARSEN, room 15, New Arcade, Des Moines, Ia.

MINE SUPERINTENDENT, 20 years' experience in mining and milling, a open for engagement, 9 years' experience, Africa and Nova Scotia. J. H. THIBBETS, 415 Pine st., Redding, Cal.

NEWSPAPER MAN, 21, wants newspaper work, now handling 22,000 circulation; experience as reporter and content manager. W. C. DENNIS, 2432 Elliot ave., Brooklyn, Ill.

OFFICE BOY—A young colored boy, age 16, wishes position as office boy, door boy or errand boy; good references; references: HAROLD L. HARRIS, 11 Windsor st., Boston, Mass.

GRANDMASTER—Experienced desires church position; will direct choir if offered. CHARLES A. CLARK, 99 Lafayette st., Salem, Mass.

PAINTER—Sign, show-card painter and glazier wants work in Boston or vicinity. BRAY, 100 Chestnut st., Waltham, Mass.

PAINTER, young married man, handy with tools, would like a position. F. C. MATHLIN, 55 Elmwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

PAPER CUTTER desires position; years of experience; best of references. RICHARD T. LAFAYETTE, 6 Laurel st., Everett, Mass.

PIANO SALESMAN—Fifteen years' experience, outside territory, desires position like to get in touch with a live proposition; any locality. C. W. DAVIS, 650 E. 57th st., Chicago, Ill.

PORTER—Experienced, references, desires position. Address THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 520 Broad st., New York, N. Y.

POSITION by young man, 28, temperate, 7 years' experience in manufacture of long handles, competent, references, turned, would prefer position with some wholesale or manufacturing concern, where promotion would lead to position as traveling salesman; any place; references: A. E. MOON, 250 N. Clay st., Chicago, Ill.

POSITION, New York, by young man, 25, due to former employer's change of business, best of references. ROYLAND E. REYNOLDS, 50 Grove st., Montreal, N. Y.

PRINTING—Desired by man, canvassing, advertising or correspondence. C. MARSHALL, 3 Del. st., Boston, Mass.

PRINTING for country near Los Angeles, Cal.; 15 years' experience; references: HARRY HERMAN, Gen. Del. Los Angeles, Cal.

PRINTING SALESMAN, long experience on the book and catalogue printing, selling, buying, and general correspondence; Boston preferred. A. H. MONITOR OFFICE.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Do you need now, or soon, a private secretary, confidential clerk, superintendent or one in almost any capacity, requiring efficiency and strict integrity? I have had a comprehensive business education and am progressive and up to date, no soap water, but permanent work, where high grade work is appreciated. ORLANDO J. REYNOLDS, 257 Sherman st., St. Paul, Minn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Experienced literary gentleman desires position as private secretary, librarian, publicity promoter or private investigator. References: EDWARD FRIEDBERGER, 102 West 9th st., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PLUMBER'S HELPER—Position as helper at electric or plumbing; good references. EDWARD C. MACDONALD, 42 Court st., Boston.

REPRESENTATIVE—A gentleman expecting to locate in Honduras desires to communicate with any one having interests in that country that they wish represented. Care Monitor Office.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST (in several states) with many years' experience, desires employment of any kind; references: A. J. TAYLOR AMISS, 218 E. First st., Jackson, Miss.

RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, German, 27 years, who was 5 years in Central America, desires position; thorough knowledge of Spanish, English, German, also bookkeeping and office work; best references. L. ROGOSINSKI, 210 N. 10th st., New York City.

REPRESENTATIVE—Capable business man thoroughly identified with South wishes to represent eastern concerns in some high capacity located Richmond, Norfolk, Va. CAMPE, 300 Houston st., Chattanooga, Tenn.

SALES, ADVERTISING MANAGER or executive in Chicago, desires position; salary or commission not less than \$2,000 per year to start; Chicago city experience; night preferred. LEVING, 7, 517-519 First National Bank bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—A man who understands the shoe business, desires position as salesman in shoe store; best of references. SAMUEL WARD, 363 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—Young man wants position as salesman in store or traveling; experienced. GEORGE ROSS, 10 Corwin st., Dorchester, Mass.

SALESMAN, buyer, kindred work, 20 years' experience, cash, doors, millwork, hardware, etc.; desires position in Chicago. L. R. S., 4948 Washington av., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—Situation by middle aged capable man as floor or traveling salesman with piano, church organ or auto musical instrument; helper; expert demonstrator; honest, efficient; references: AUGUST HALTER, 4107 Ellis ave., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—Man 24 years old, good education, wants position as salesman in the furniture store, or large concern where there is chance of advancement. Address: 213 W. 23rd st., Dorchester, Mass.

SALESMAN—Energetic young man desires position as salesman in grocery, grocery, etc.; references: A. J. TAYLOR AMISS, 218 E. First st., Jackson, Miss.

SALESMAN—Young married man wishes steady position with chance of advancement; experienced office man or salesman; best references; references: STRAUSS, Golden West Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

SALESMAN wants to sell any line of honest goods to trade this locality. J. B. HAIN, Brighton Road Ben Avon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMAN desires position in general store; 10 years' experience. J. H. HARTFORD, 25 Harley st., Dorchester, Mass.

SALESMAN—Wanted, position in sales department of large furniture store; good man; thoroughly acquainted with manufacture of furniture; willing to work up; good references; references: J. S. KENNEY, 135 St. Lawrence, Toronto, Ont.

SALESMAN—Wanted, position as salesman in general store, hardware, or store, store, wholesale or retail; understands teaching; good office man; experience; references: J. S. KENNEY, 135 St. Lawrence, Toronto, Ont.

SALESMAN—Young man, six years in general store, desires position as salesman in general store, hardware, or store, store, wholesale or retail; understands teaching; good office man; experience; references: J. S. KENNEY, 135 St. Lawrence, Toronto, Ont.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SUPERINTENDENT or buyer for department store, married, age 35, 11 years' experience, desires position as superintendent or buyer for the largest store. JOHN WILSON, 1929 5th ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Young man would like to get position as telephone operator in some hotel, distance no object. OTIS HUNTER, 20 Pearl st., Malden, Mass.

TEACHER—High school teacher of sciences, mathematics, English, weights position; 20 years' experience in large high schools; excellent testimonials and references; college man, but not a graduate; special training in chemistry. FREDERICK CARPENTER, 271 Main st., Franklin, Mass.

TEACHER of good experience wants position; high school or tutoring in any subject; references: F. L. LOCKE, 371 Kittery, Me.

TEAMSTER—Position wanted by a teamster, 5 years' experience; will start with 1st of March; sober young man. ROY A. HOLMES, St. George st., Duxbury, Mass.

TINSMITH—Working foreman, 35 years' experience, desires position as tinsmith. West preferred. HARRY N. WEBER, 406 No. Vermilion st., Stratford, Ill.

TRANSLATOR desires position; formerly taught in German, French, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Italian, Spanish, German, etc. F. SCHNEIDER, 8 Melton road, Brighton, Mass.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Man of 50 desires position as traveling salesman for staple line in New England; moderate salary. W. C. GLEASON, 214 Sutton ave., East Providence, R. I.

TYPEWRITER—Position desired by typewriter, 22 to 25 years' experience, typewriter. GUY F. SELLECK, 140 South Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

UNDERWRITER wants position with first class insurance company; references: AL. REFERENCES, FRANK D. FARLING, 540 Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITER—Young man (18) desires position in small office to do general office work and typewriting; 1 year's experience; references: H. E. M. HALL, room 218, 8 Broad st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted, position as photographer, wants position on inside or outside. J. H. BENTLEY, 53 E. Brookline st., Boston.

VALET—Wanted, position valet and companion to a gentleman; references: J. H. BENTLEY, 53 E. Brookline st., Boston.

VOLUNTEER—Situation wanted by a volunteer to locate or travel; experienced in volunteer work. J. H. BENTLEY, 53 E. Brookline st., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATING WAITRESS to assist at luncheons, dinners, etc.; reasonable references. P. 57, Monitor Office.

ACCOUNTANT—Situation wanted by young woman who has had 7 years' experience in counting room and in general office work. LOUISE WEISS, 3529 Wallace st., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN LADY desires position as companion to refined lady; could assist with housekeeping, etc.; good references. MRS. F. AUSTIN, 511 Central ave., East Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Would like position as assistant bookkeeper or cashier; have had several years' experience. MISS LEE, 818 St. Charles st., New Orleans, La.

ASSISTANT—Young lady would like position as assistant in office work; willing and anxious to learn; good writer. MISS FLORENCE H. PROBERT, 17 Perry st., Brookline, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Competent attendant desires position, either as companion or nurse, high class references. C. G. Monitor Office.

ATTENDANT—A capable, experienced American woman of pleasant disposition desires position as attendant or nurse. M. TIBBETTS, 100 Washington st., Malden, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Capable woman desires position as attendant; would care for elderly people or for one or two children; references: F. J. JACKSON, 8 Harrison st., Taunton, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady would like position as bookkeeper or cashier; references: MISS EMILY M. SEAVEY, 23 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Capable woman bookkeeper desires position; is familiar with safekeeping or loss of systems; has executive ability. MISS ELIZABETH TABER, 100 Broadway, Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge stenography desires position; experienced; executive ability; references: M. M. Monitor Office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced lady bookkeeper familiar with general office work; would go to any city; references: D. K. 1950 Jones st., San Francisco, Cal.

BOOKKEEPER—Young woman with experience, single or double entry, also safekeeping, desires position; references: MISS A. RANDALL, 4 Wrentham st., suite 2, Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly competent young lady bookkeeper and stenographer desires position; references: A. TRUBB, 100 Cambridge ave., Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, a good one, also stenographer, desires permanent position with a business; references: MRS. E. HOLBROOK, 158 E. 34th st., Manhattan, New York city.

BOOKKEEPER—Refined young woman desires position as bookkeeper or cashier; references: ANNA M. RICKBAUGH, King road, Malden, Mass.

CAPABLE WOMAN having both bookkeeping and demonstrator's work, desires position; references: MRS. C. B. BELYEA, 225 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

CASHIER—Refined lady with small child desires position as cashier or clerk; understands shopping, marketing, etc.; references: MRS. F. SCHOUER, 12 Alderney st., Somerville, Mass.

CASHIER—Lady with boy 7 years old desires position as cashier or clerk; apartment house; answers to be from San Francisco or Oakland. MISS SHELLEY, 2533 California st., San Francisco, Cal.

CASHIER—Student would like position part or whole time between the hours of 9 and 10; references: J. H. BENTLEY, 53 E. Brookline st., Boston.

CASHIER—Wanted, position as cashier or demonstrator; have held both; best of references; references: ANNA M. RICKBAUGH, King road, Malden, Mass.

CASHIER—A lady of education and refinement would like position as cashier or clerk; references: FLORENCE H. PROBERT, 17 Perry st., Brookline, Mass.

CASHIER—Wanted, position as cashier or demonstrator; have held both; best of references; references: ANNA M. RICKBAUGH, King road, Malden, Mass.

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Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free by The Christian Science Monitor and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A REFINED young lady desires position, any capacity, English, experienced with children, music, French, good needlewoman, references. Miss B. CHEEVERS, 123 East 24th st., New York city.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Young lady would like position as assistant bookkeeper or auditor in Portland. JOSIE HANSEN, route 2, Gorham, Me.

BOOKKEEPER-SALESWOMAN—Capable woman with executive ability and good business training desires position, general office, bookkeeping or saleswoman. E. E. COOKE, 61 Myrtle st., Boston, Mass.

COMPANION MAID—Young Swiss woman desires position as experienced nurserymaid or as companion to elderly lady; speaks German, French and English, good home desired, best references. Miss C. H. care Miss Jacobs, 333 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK—For school, hotel or boarding house; good references. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, 164 West 10th st., New York city.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—Two young women, willing, capable, with good references, city position desired. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, 164 West 10th st., New York city.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER—Competent and efficient, desires position as private secretary, \$20 per week. KATHRYN F. POPE, 164 West 10th st., New York city.

GOVERNNESS—A young woman desired position as governess or companion; thorough musician, five years' experience in public schools, music in public schools, references. MARIA ELOISE WING, 110 Sel. ave., Detroit, Mich.

HOTELKEEPER—Companion, assist light housework, have held similar place three years. EMILY F. LESSIE, 108 West 120th st., New York city.

HOTELKEEPER and companion desired position, experienced and references. Miss GARDNER, 108 South 18th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LAUNDRESS—English Protestant young woman capable of doing all kinds of laundry work; city place preferred; six years' experience from last place. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, 164 West 10th st., New York city.

NURSERYMAID—Would like employment as evening nurse, taking charge of children. Miss ALLEN, 333 E. 10th st., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERYMAID—Young woman wants position to take full charge of baby; excellent references. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, 164 West 10th st., New York city.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Beginner desires position as office assistant and typist, with chance for advancement. Miss TARRIE HOWARD, 6125 Drexel ave., Chicago.

PARLOR WORK—A refined young woman would like position as parlor work, or similar, at all times. Address MURIEL APPLEBY, 192 Dartmouth st., suite 6, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER desires situation; has had little experience. ELIZABETH GUIDICE, 1227 Madison ave., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER desires position, has six months' experience, can furnish best references if desired; willing to start for low pay. Miss RUBY TUBBERG, 193A Magnolia st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Position as working housekeeper, caretaker or companion to elderly lady, by Protestant woman; experienced; reliable; good references. M. 273, Monitor office.

WASHING, ironing or cleaning desired by the hour or work by the day; good references. Mrs. M. COOK, 28 Myrtle st., off Dedham st., Boston, Mass.

WITTING—Young lady, good writer, desires writing to do at home. ANNETTE BOYCE, 37 Rutland sq., Boston.

WOMAN of experience desires position as attendant to adult or child; would take position as housekeeper; 5 years' experience of references. MISS M. C. COLE, 102 Northampton st., Boston.

WORK—Colored woman wants work by day or evening. BEATRICE McDONALD, 102 Northampton st., Boston.

WORK, permanent or temporary, desired by girl (22); neat, rapid writer, accurate at figures, expert filer of card indexes, etc.; position requiring artistic talent preferred. M. A. WARREN, 27 Rutland sq., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant woman desires position in small family; good, plain cook; best references. MISS CARLINE WILSON, 112 Pembroke st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as mother's helper or companion; speaks German and English; will travel; references; state salary. Address X 207, Monitor Office.

ANY TRADE—Bright, energetic boy, 17 years of age, wishes to learn a good trade; good references. O. W. C. 238 Shirley st., Waltham, Mass.

ARCHITECT—Letter-carrier working evenings wishes employment in small Chicago architect's office; lost district preferred. L. H. MCNALLY, collection department, Chicago, Pa. O. 11.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—Young man 23 years old, married, employed seven years' experience, stenographer, typewriter, stenographer, assistant bookkeeper, desires position, Colorado. THOS. B. HALE, care Cambridge, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Assistant or other responsible position desired; accurate, references. K. J. JENSEN, 213 West 127th st., New York city.

CARPENTER—Married man, temperate, capable carpenter, painter, desires situation in private family in or around New York city. THOMAS C. JONES, 117 W. 46th st., New York city.

COLORADO BUTLER desires situation in private family in or around New York city; can furnish first-class personal references. JESSE C. BROWN, 76 Railroad ave., Saginaw, N. J.

DRIFTSMAN—Young man, 23, desires a position in an architectural office; has knowledge of drafting, can furnish best references. Address ACTIFIE BURNHAM, Chestnut 474 2d ave., New York city.

FOREMAN—A married man, American, would like a position; as foreman of a gentleman's place or dairy farm; can furnish best references as to honesty and ability. ACTIFIE BURNHAM, Chestnut 474 2d ave., New York city.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CIVIL ENGINEER—Wanted, position as assistant to civil engineer or as traveling salesman. JAMES A. PITKIN, Main st., Portland, Conn.

CLERK—Married man, age 30, at present in good position in Pittsburg, Pa. desires a change, preferably to East coast; experienced in payroll, cost and general clerical work. I. A. HOPKINS, 195 Monroe st., Swissvale, Pa.

COACHMAN—Young man wishes position as coachman to go out West; best of references. THOMAS C. JONES, 117 W. 46th st., New York city.

COLORADO BUTLER desires situation in private family in or around New York city; can furnish first-class personal references. JESSE C. BROWN, 76 Railroad ave., Saginaw, N. J.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ELECTRICIAN-MACHINIST—37 years old, is open for position; best of references. R. HOLLINGS, JR., 103 Howard ave., Roxbury, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN, familiar with all electrical machines and instruments, desires position with manufacturing company; will go anywhere. J. H. SWEET, 174 1/2 N. 1st ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT requires employment as auditor; will also give lessons in bookkeeping and writing; best of references. JAMES E. EDMERSON, 275 W. Broadway, New York.

EXPERIENCED MECHANIC wants work repairing locks and making keys; workmanship guaranteed; charges reasonable. ALEX. GREENHART, 686 Ash ave., San Francisco, Cal.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

LAWYER, age 32, American, New York practice, set position in New York or New England; excellent references. PALBERT, care Mrs. Emery, 208 West 59th st., New York.

MANAGER—A gentleman wishes position as confidential man or office manager with reliable concern; 15 years' experience, best references. EDWARD G. CHRISTENSEN, 133 Watling ave., Montclair, N. J.

MANAGER—Office, experienced man, has knowledge of law; reasonable salary. A. DREW, care of B. Adams, 37 Rogers ave., West Somerville, Mass.

PURCHASING AGENT—Young man (26), now employed and with experience as purchasing agent of supplies, desires same position with large concern in New York city; highest references. J. ATHERTON, 130 E. 17th st., New York.

SALSMAN—Young man wants office of sales position; resident of N. H.; attended Boston Business College; references. RAY S. REDELL, 42 Falmouth st., Boston.

SAMPLE SELECTOR—Young man (24), married, six years' experience as sample selector in a manuf. on wash goods, flannels, etc., desires position anywhere; state salary. D. D. EVANGELOS, P. O. Box 62, Melrose, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, 21, desires position as stenographer; beginner; willing to start low if good chance for advancement; graduate, Boston Business College. JOHN F. COSTELLO, 27 Telegraph st., South Boston, Mass.

VARNISHER—Furniture varnish dealer, situation as same or a position with painter to learn the trade. JOHN H. HUNTER, 14 Highland ave., New York.

WATCHMAN—Situation desired as watchman, messenger, day or night; honest man; past 50; speaks French, German, some English. VITOIS, care of St. Mary's Home, 35 W. 6th st., New York.

WORK—Colored man would like work afternoons or evenings. C. HUGHES, 111 Huntton st., Dorchester, Mass.

BANK CLERKS—Experienced bank clerks, 6 to 10, with references; \$50 to \$75. Apply V. G. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

BANK MAN wanted, one who thoroughly understands credits, for trust and savings bank; eventually work as vice-president; salary \$1200. V. G. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—25-30 years of age, for financial house where ability will be appreciated; start \$12-15. EMPLOYERS' REFERENCE BUREAU, 309 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPERS, 2; general bookkeepers, 1; references; salary \$75. V. G. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, competent. Address: B. ZENOBI, 7 West 22d st., New York city.

BOOKKEEPERS—Experienced, capable men, desired as bookkeepers; salary \$75 to \$100. Apply THE BLINN-INGALLS CO., position brokers, N. E. bldg., Cleveland.

DENTIST wanted; must be an all-round man, good habits, kind and considerate of customers' interests; to the right man a good opportunity is offered. J. B. POWELL, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

F



Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family



The World's Peace

The things and the forces that are seen are temporal. It is the things and the forces that are not seen that are eternal. The trolley wire attached to loaded cars would soon be snapped if the attempt were made to haul the cars by direct traction; but that same trolley wire can be charged with an invisible force that will move all the cars of a great city, loaded to their utmost capacity. That, it seems to me, is a just illustration of the force of public opinion. It is intangible; it cannot be weighed; it cannot be seen; and yet, more and more, in every country of the world, whatever be its form of government, this intangible public opinion is becoming the decisive force that shapes the destiny of the people. Slowly, if you please but surely, there is developing a public opinion of the world to the bar of which every nation must come which breaks the peace of the world. My prayer is that the United States and England and Germany, each in its own measure, may help powerfully to develop the public opinion that one day will bring about for all nations that "pax humana," which will mean the peace and prosperity of the whole world.—Seth Low.

"Paid in Full"

The matter of "Business Success and Failure"—with some remarkable American statistics, relating to bankruptcy—is discussed in the February Century by Frank Greene of the Bradstreet Agency. "Perhaps the most conspicuous living example of success following earlier failure," Mr. Greene says, "is the Hon. Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, who, while a member of the drygoods firm of Morton, Grinnell & Co., was forced to see his house suspended. In 1861 this firm stopped payment, later compromising and settling in part with its creditors. Men in business still recall the dinner given by Mr. Morton a few years later, where each creditor-guest found a check for the amount owed, with interest, a most pleasing sort of souvenir to bring away from a banquet."

The American Idea

There is what I call the American idea. . . . This idea demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people, of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness sake, I will call it the idea of freedom.—Theodore Parker.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00
Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suite 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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"NOTHING BUT LEAVES"

THE parable-in-action wherein Jesus destroyed the fruitless fig tree appears as if he had actually cursed the tree, visiting his wrath upon it in a destructive way. But we know, because we know him, that when Jesus came to the fig tree and saw that it bore no fruit there was no hatred in his thought. He no doubt saw that it was such a tree as indeed cumbered the ground, and was incapable of bearing fruit. Therefore he saw the chance for a pointed lesson to his disciples, and one which his professed followers today too often need; namely, that the mere appearance of life and substantiality in the Christian fellowship is nothing if the true fruits of Love are not there. The green flourishing appearance of fidelity to Love, Life and Truth, is nothing; it is "nothing but leaves only." In fruits alone dare any followers of him place assurance that they are truly following him, truly understanding and obeying his commands. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

This incident of the fig tree, moreover, occurs immediately after the entry into Jerusalem, when the multitudes met him with branches and leaves of palms and cried Hosanna. No doubt the fruitless tree figured for him the nothingness of the brief period of earthly acclaim he had just enjoyed. This also was "nothing but leaves." They had strown his path with flourishing green, but who

of them really understood or would hold by him when the hour of test came? Which of those who raised their voice for him was ready to follow him to the cross?

The true follower of Christ must cast forth every branch of his mentality which beareth not good fruit. More than one parable or figure uttered by the Master is summed up in these words of his disciple, Mrs. Eddy: "Learn what in thine own mentality is unlike the anointed, and cast it out." And she adds: "Then thou wilt discern the error in thy patient's mind that makes his body sick, and remove it, and rest like the dove

from the deluge." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 355). This destruction of error by Truth is the essential process of healing. Reason, revelation and demonstration show this to be true; yet error is itself often so close of hold that it prods the patient from his sin and eradicates the whole evil growth, root and branch, which cumbereth his consciousness. Persons are especially loath to part with pleasures which keep them absorbed in material thoughts and prevent them from bearing much fruit. But when a higher and true sense of joy is gained, no one ever repines at aught which brings

one closer to the goal of purely spiritual existence.

Now in the act of Jesus there was spiritual understanding at work. He did not destroy the tree by any material process. So mankind have found that the destruction of material sense merely by human will, or means, does not advance them. It must be the vision of the spiritual good that prompts this surrender or destruction of mortal beliefs—a vision dim or clear yet in itself the substance of things hoped for.

Mortals may not accomplish suddenly the correction of the false consciousness—that way of thinking about life which

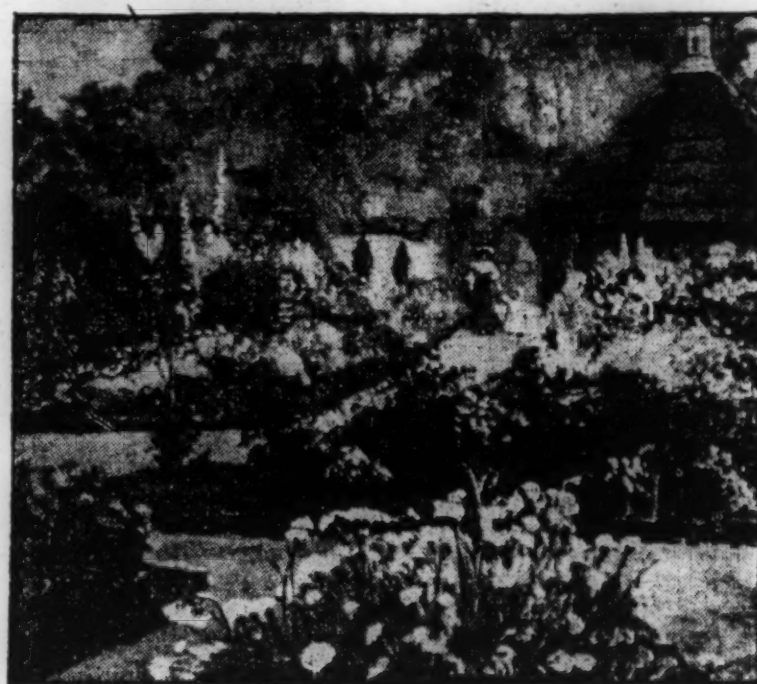
is mortal man, just as the true man is the idea of God—but a whole-hearted willingness to forsake everything which is unlike "the anointed" one will insure progress. The parting from error goes steadily on for the simple reason that they no longer hold to the false belief. As a child suffers who clutches at something which must be taken away from him, and gets his fingers hurt in the struggle, so mortal man is hurt only by his own determination to hold on to the things he must surrender if he is to realize life in God. Then it is as if the right hand must be cut off, since it will not let go its hold. He who reaching a higher stage of consciousness opens the clutching hands and lets the error go learns that there is no loss. He has merely let go the hatred and torment to find himself bathed and embraced by the consciousness of ever present Love. There is no harshness or cruelty in God. He has not so planned His universe. If we rise to the triumphant conviction that this is the simple fact of being, the shadowy sense that thought it had a dark dream of clutching at an illusive belief of good, is soon resolved into its own nothingness, and the purified thought rejoices in the presence of angels. They are no longer "entertained unawares," but are conscious thoughts of God, the divine and holy source and substance of all reality, whose dearest name is Love.

The Old-Fashioned English Gardens

SPEAKING on the subject of gardening, in one of his world-famous essays, Francis Bacon has very aptly described it as "the purest of human pleasures." Most of us, even after the lapse of 300 years and the changes of all kinds that occur in so long a period, probably regard the matter, at all events as far as the simple flower garden is concerned, from very much the same point of view as Bacon did. The pleasure derived from a garden is enjoyed as a rule not by the owner or the cultivator only

but by others as well, and as the great requirement of almost every garden is first and foremost to fulfil this purpose we may assume that the style and general character of a garden is determined more or less by their particular taste in this direction.

Just as widely, too, as tastes may vary do styles in gardening differ, and as in other matters, this special quality does not by any means necessarily accompany other qualifications that might appear advantageous. This is so often experienced when passing from somewhat ornamental-looking grounds, costly no doubt in upkeep, and tended daily perhaps by a score of hands or more, to the simple but attractive patch of blossoms that encircle the walls of a cottage. Even from the amateur's point of view there exist two distinct styles in gardening, one rather of the ornamental and artificial type, the other simple and natural in character. You may meet with attempts to mix them, but it is seldom successful. In each case it is possible, by rigging the changes, to obtain variety to an almost unlimited extent, but if the individuality and character of each garden is to be maintained the general idea traceable from the start should be adhered to and developed throughout.



THE OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN.
Showing grass walks and box edging around the beds of beautiful flowers. Summer house is seen in right background.

way and another. But there is probably no particular kind among the vast number of varieties that exist in gardens that is more generally popular, more effective or more in harmony at all times than what is known as the old-fashioned garden, with its well mown grass walks, its closely clipped box edging, its figured yews, its sun dial, thatched or tiled summer house and long stately borders aglow with every sort of flowering perennial and annuals as well.

About the Psychological Moment

The great Oxford dictionary is slowly but surely working its way through the alphabet and somewhat more rapid progress is hoped for. The seventh volume, recently published, stretches from "prophesy" to "pyxis," and by the end of the year, it is expected, "Romanite" will be reached. Among other subjects discussed in the latest volume is that misused phrase, "the psychological moment." It is popularly taken to mean the critical or the opportune instant. As a matter of fact, it was taken blunderingly from the German by a French journalist, who mistranslated "das psychologische moment"—that is to say momentum or impulse. To make the matter worse, the phrase is often transformed into "psychical moment," with more or less vagueness of sense.—Exchange.

Annihilating Space

An interesting picture in the World's Work for February shows a dinner party of gentlemen in Washington grouped about Andrew Carnegie, who is delivering through the telephone an address to another party of diners in New York. These last were the directors of the Associated Press, dignified by the New York Times. Each guest had a telephone beside his plate. The group in Washington consisted of Graham Bell, Ambassador Bryce, Commander Peary and other important folk, besides Mr. Carnegie.

Attainment

We climbed the hill which looked on quiet nook
All closed in 'twixt Love's progress
Meeting arms,
Courage and strong endeavor urging on;
The hand of mercy aiding weary feet.
And as we gained the heights what views of good
Spread out before the enraptured sight! Below
Such depths of radiant Love unite with joy
To kiss the feet of Truth, whose stern enduring form
Is clad in vestments of his living green;
And brows enwreathed with purple dignity.
Across the rising plains of tender hue
Fly purest forms, to distant hills all blue.
Lo! there sits Wisdom robed in living light!
And at her feet Mercy and Truth do meet.
In tones of majesty and power her voice
Rings clear throughout the world,
"Love is supreme!"
—Mary Violet Palmer.

Vacuum Cleaners for the Street

It has remained for a Philadelphia woman to propose that a system of vacuum cleaning be applied to the paved streets of cities. Why not? The plan which has proved so satisfactory in houses could easily be adapted to street use. Manufacturers would soon provide the necessary machinery once there was a demand for it, and the result ought to be a great improvement in cleanliness. Street sweeping, as at present conducted, whether by machinery or hand brooms, scatters almost as much dust through the atmosphere as it removes in the other way, while vacuum cleaning gathers it all up.—Exchange.

Give us to awake with smiles, give us to labor smiling. As the sun returns in the east, so let our patience be renewed with dawn; as the sun lightens the world, so let our loving-kindness make bright this house of our habitations.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Woman Seeks a Place on French Bench

Mme. Grunberg, a young woman lawyer of Paris, has stirred up a great commotion in legal circles in the French capital by putting herself forward as a candidate for a vacant position as magistrate. She challenges her opponents to cite any article in the code that prohibits a woman from serving on the bench, and, carrying the war into the enemy's country, quotes the case of another woman lawyer who recently, in the unavoidable absence of the presiding magistrate, was summoned to take a place on the bench in order that the work of the court might not be interrupted. If women can serve temporarily, Mme. Grunberg asks, why are they not eligible for permanent appointment to the bench? And the Frenchmen, who are far from willing at present to share all their professions and prospects with women, seem to be hard put to find a convincing answer to her contentions.—New York Press.

A Native Interpretation

"Tell me," requested the foreign sociologist, "what is the significance of the eagle that is shown on American money?" "It is," responded the son of liberty, "an emblem of its swift flight."—Harper's Monthly.

The Color of Water

The waters of the seas, lakes, rivers, and streams in general are very often colored. For instance, the water of the Mediterranean sea is not colorless, but green-blue; also there is a brilliant red river in South America. The St. Lawrence, in Canada, is pale green, and the Ottawa golden brown; where these two rivers meet quite frequently whole broad patches remain unmixed. Here is a gold patch and there a green one. Otherwise than this, water reflects the colors of its surroundings, and a so-called "Emerald pool," in the White mountains, is green because the birches on its borders in early summer are brilliant green. The Blue Grotto, in Capri, Italy, shows a remarkably rich color, near to green-blue, because all the light received in that grotto comes through the water at its entrance and, as I said, the Mediterranean is green-blue. The water of the geysers in the Yellowstone park are also colored by natural mineral dyes.—St. Nicholas.

The Mecca Pilgrimage

The annual pilgrimage to Mecca has been made memorable this year by the participation of the Khedive of Egypt. Abbas Hilmi is the first of his family since the great Mehemet Ali early in the nineteenth century to undertake the journey. The Khedive was accompanied by his mother and his aunt, Princess Nazli. A large retinue of Egyptian and Turkish soldiers attended him, and more than 800 camels were requisitioned, so that his progress through the Hedjaz was truly royal.—Exchange.

Be patient with yourself, as well as with others.—Fenelon.

Shawls of Long Ago

We thank our always estimable contemporary, the Springfield Republican, writes the New York Sun. Escaping from the wreck of its Arctic voyage, it returns to sound principles, to hallowed institutions; "the shawls and capes of the long ago," which wasn't so long ago after all: "The warm woolen shawls that men used to wear 40 and more years ago, long ago disappeared. In many cases they supplied the place of an overcoat. They were warm and convenient because they could be readily shifted on the person to the point of greatest need. They used at times to be pinned around the neck with long sticks resembling the modern hatpins of growing proportions, and they were deemed thoroughly manly affairs in the ancient days."

It is only for two or three years that we have missed a venerable clergyman of our acquaintance, faithful to all his

orthodoxies, who might be seen every morning crossing City Hall park, accoutred as to his neck and shoulders with a gray and black shawl. We cannot think that he was the last of the shawl bearers, a dignified and venerable race. The Republican party, in the East at least, was founded by shawl-wearing men. The Free Soilers had shawls. The sputtering torches of the Wide Awakes fell on protecting shawls.

We don't know how a Conscience Whig looked, but we are certain that a Cotton Whig wore in his best estate a blue dress coat with brass buttons, a buff waistcoat—but our Springfield friend is but a lad; he cannot go back, save by means of old follies' concerts and such vain shows, to the medulla of history, to costume as we remember it. Yet he says a good word for men's capes, however brave they may seem to the dull moderns.

Not an Alarmist

A cartoon which one may appreciate for its fun even if one does not agree with the view of the President there expressed, is reprinted from Puck in the Literary Digest. An ordinary nickel alarm clock is adorned with a presidential smile, and out of the lips the minute hand points toward the close of the first year, the face being divided into four year sections. The alarm bell on top is labelled "Roosevelt policies." A tiny ladder at the side shows a perturbed Uncle Sam thrusting an inquiring head under the bell, seeking the cause of silence. The whole is labelled, "The False Alarm. Set for March 4, 1909, and hasn't gone off yet." Our President's face lends itself to caricature even as readily as his predecessor's. Eyes wrinkled shut with mirth and an extra chin or two below the broad smiling mouth—we know at once the pacific Governor of the Philippines and the equally pacific incumbent of the chair on the Atlantic seaboard, who means to pour oil on troubled waters when a waiting calm is desirable; but who does not flinch from outriding a storm of popular protest when he has found his true course.

Cubic Existence

There has been too little reflection on the future which the aeroplane has made possible. We refuse to think how vast a new world will be opened when aerial travel becomes common; how vast must be the changes which it will introduce in our habits, ideas and institutions. When man becomes an inhabitant of a third dimension, life will be a thing enlarged, widened and enriched beyond all present conception—life will be a cube where it is now a square. Imagination seems too faint-hearted to allow itself to contemplate the time in which the abode of man shall not be alone the surface of the earth. Yet that time is at hand.—Exchange.

The United States

A gentleman of Ohio who was himself in the civil war and participated in the march through Georgia writes to the Atlanta Constitution about his recent visit in those regions. He was specially touched to note at one place, where a battle had been fought, a monument lately erected by southerners of the neighborhood to unknown northern soldiers. The inscription says that they had fallen there "fighting for the cause they thought right." He says that such an act shows how things really are between the southerners and northerners of this generation.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 5, 1910.

No Menace in the Message

CERTAIN persons whose influence is coextensive with the country's commerce appear, on second thought, to be reading into President Taft's recent special message on the corporations a covert threat on the part of the government to interfere with, to prosecute and perhaps to wreck the great railway and industrial combinations. Only on this theory can the disturbance of the stock market that has been so pronounced in the last few days be accounted for, and only some such presumption can explain why the Bankers Association of Philadelphia sat and listened without a protest to James M. Beck of New York, general counsel for the American Sugar Company, when he said in the course of an address the other day:

The enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law as now interpreted by the United States government against every railroad and corporation in this country would cause a panic compared with which the Roosevelt panic of two years ago would be as a zephyr is to a cyclone.

It would seem that what Mr. Beck calls the government's interpretation of the Sherman law is the one that is found in a sentence of the President's special message, wherein, after stating that it was his purpose and duty to outline an investigation into the industrial companies reasonably believed to be violating the anti-trust law, he added that such an investigation and possibly prosecution of the corporations "would necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital, and to produce a halt in our prosperity that would cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few."

It must be clear to all reasonable and right-minded people that there is nothing in the President's special message, or in the attitude of the present administration, to warrant the belief that a policy of sweeping antagonism toward the corporations is contemplated or will be pursued, and that if our prosperity is in danger at all, it is not because of anything the President has said or done, or thinks of saying or doing. Rather, it will be because of the erroneous construction that at this time, as a consequence of over-agitation, the corporations and their representatives are prone to place upon his words and deeds.

Anybody who reads the President's special message without looking between the lines for trouble will find that Mr. Taft is seeking earnestly to discover a way of avoiding the things that Mr. Beck so greatly fears, and that the nation's executive is appealing to Congress to help him.

The hen farmers' plan of breeding small hens to lay small eggs would not be so bad if the retailers in assorting the sizes would sell the smaller eggs at a smaller price instead of selling the larger eggs at a larger price.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BALLINGER has more than once expressed a desire for an investigation into his conduct as a public official that would in every sense be full and free. Those who have refused to believe him guilty of any serious offense against the public interests or against the law have applauded this attitude. The country has been assured, in fact, by Mr. Ballinger and his friends that not only would the investigation committee be given every facility within the power of the interior department for arriving at the facts, but that its wishes in this respect would be anticipated, because Mr. Ballinger wanted nothing more than that the whole truth should be brought out. For this reason the assertion made by Mr. Brandeis, counsel for Mr. Glavis, at the inquiry yesterday, that important documents, for which a demand has been made upon the secretary some days ago, were being withheld, as if with deliberation, came in the nature of a surprise to readers of the proceedings.

Whether Mr. Brandeis was justified in intimating that the papers were being purposely withheld is something which the documents themselves must establish. Mr. Ballinger promises to deliver them by his attorney next Friday. Until then all opinion as to their bearing on the case should be reserved. In the meanwhile, Mr. Ballinger's well-wishers cannot avoid regretting that they were not promptly supplied on the first demand of Mr. Brandeis. For, as these well-wishers are aware, the public is insistent that this inquiry shall get at all the facts.

It is to be hoped that President Taft will not follow the advice of those who are telling him to get "a big stick." Let him stick to the golf club instead and think it over. His official position gives him the power to do many things, but he will, if possible, secure his ends by favor rather than by force. For as Shakespeare puts it: "O, it is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Good Prices for Good Times

THIS newspaper a few days ago took occasion to show that during a recent crucial period in the history of the country the Democratic party and the Republican party vied with one another in offering a remedy for low prices, which both freely admitted indicated national adversity, and which both freely declared should be abolished at the earliest moment possible. As we tried to show then, there was absolutely no difference whatever in the attitude of the two parties toward low prices, no matter how they may have differed as to the means to be employed for raising them, and something like fourteen millions of American citizens went to the polls with the clear understanding that the bringing about of a high-price era was the desirable thing.

It is pleasant now to find a newspaper as unquestionably Democratic as the Kansas City Times frankly asserting that in 1896, a year of comparatively low prices, "there were hard times that have not since been equaled," and adding: "This significant fact must be borne in mind in considering the high prices of this day. Prosperity always brings high prices and increases the standard as well as the

cost of living. There is no economic fact more firmly established than that." And the paper goes still farther and administers a rebuke to the pessimists and low-levelers of all parties, by insisting that a buoyant market is an accompaniment of good times, and that high prices in themselves are anything but an indication that "something is wrong with the country."

The holding of this position does not in any way conflict with the view that the government should see to it that no person, group of persons or "interest" be permitted to employ illegitimate means for the raising of prices. The rise in prices that results from a rise in the public standard of living is healthful. The popular desire to eat better food, to wear better clothes, to live in better houses and amid better surroundings, is commendable. All this cannot be brought about, however, without increasing the cost of living, and a sane view of the situation is that while it costs the average citizen more to live in these times—not only in the United States but the world over—he is getting more than ever before for his money.

It is encouraging to know that within the past week certain lines of business which recently have shown a tendency to lag have given indication of decided improvement. This is true with the railroad equipment companies. While most of these corporations have had enough orders on their books to keep them well employed for some months to come, new business had fallen off to a large extent. Now, according to reports, there has been renewed activity among the car and locomotive manufacturing concerns that promises even greater things for the future. The last report of the car efficiency committee of the American Railway Association showed a decided decrease in the surplus freight cars, reflecting the increased demands of traffic throughout the country.

Railroad earnings as reported monthly by the companies for the most part show continued expansion. The monthly statements of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific published this week indicated good gains in gross earnings but a falling off in net revenues. But this decrease was due to local causes of one kind and another which contributed to high operating costs. The fact that the gross revenues were increased bears witness to the growth of general business. Some mention has been made of the fact that the various railroads throughout the country have prepared for a comparatively small amount of new construction this year. This is in part accounted for by the fact that the bond market recently has been very dull, affording little encouragement for the floating of new issues. However, much replacement is necessary and this means that rail manufacturers will have plenty to do during the coming spring and summer. For the iron and steel mills already have a great volume of general business on their books and even if rail orders are smaller than usual the aggregate business this year is expected to break all records.

Hesitation here and there in certain manufacturing lines is charged to the credit of the administration at Washington. Never before have the corporations so intently watched the operations of Congress or analyzed the attitude of a President. And some of them have not yet been able to make up their minds as to how they may be affected by any litigation that may be undertaken by the administration. They find it quite impossible to measure the future by the past so far as this administration is concerned. But notwithstanding this lingering doubt, far-sighted men are preparing for extraordinary achievements this year; for as long as fundamental conditions are sound no amount of litigation or legislation based upon justice will permanently check the progress of an honestly-conducted business.

PERHAPS the most interesting phase of the investigation regarding the methods of the so-called beef trust and the causes of the high cost of living will be found embodied in the cold facts relating to cold storage. The cold storage warehouse will no doubt be found to be the real middleman whose presence makes it possible to set at naught the natural laws of supply and demand, and to hold the supply, no matter how great, for almost any price that may be demanded.

Keeping the Boys at Home

"IT SEEMS to me that the homes should be made pleasanter for the boys." This remark of Judge Bond of Boston, made at the close of a trial of a young man in the superior court, contains a whole sermon for parents. "Boys who hang on the street corners at night get into bad habits, and they are finally brought in here," said the judge. "Boys should be allowed to entertain their young friends in their homes."

While churches, schools and other institutions seem to be trying to help the youth, such influence is often more than counterbalanced by boys' association with improper companions. Boys are energetic, and their activities need to be turned into proper channels. Make their homes attractive to them in their spare hours and let them invite their playmates there to enter into innocent games with them. Parents can thus know who their companions are and can advise and assist in their selection.

Frequently boys don't know what to do to amuse themselves. Just at this point a hint from an older head may turn their thoughts in a direction that will keep them engaged for hours: the making of a toy aeroplane, a kite or a boat. Give the boy tools and a workbench, and ten to one he will find something to interest him and keep his hands busy. He can make sleds and other playthings. It would be easy for him to construct a kaleidoscope, fascinating in its beautiful changes. Help him to think of other objects for his entertainment. Making a collection of pictures to illustrate a route of travel would afford amusement and instruction. Give the children means of pleasure under their own roof and they will not seek it elsewhere to their detriment. Make home pleasanter.

THE 91,000 horsepower which is to be developed by building three dams across the Kennebec river ought to be sufficient to make the wheels go round and increase the hum of industry over a goodly portion of the Pine Tree state.

THE report that the domestic shipments of freight on the Great lakes during the year 1909 amounted to nearly 90,000,000 tons makes evident the truth that it is the cargo that makes the ship go.

IF IT costs 200 men \$222,000 to boycott a hat manufacturer, how much will it cost 80,000,000 people to boycott a beef trust?

The Business Situation

THAT oft-quoted line "Westward the course of empire takes its way," although it still sets forth the world's purpose, is not quite so timely, perhaps, as it was before the "West" was so very generally settled and developed. But let the word "westward" be changed to "northward," and it fits to the very time and hour the trend of emigration and exploration. Early in the coming spring, Canada, so it is said, will begin building a railroad to Hudson bay. The fact that such a proposition, made fifty years ago, would have seemed absurd, prompts the prophetic mind of today to ask if fifty years hence people will not be enjoying midsummer outings over the Hudson Bay, Arctic Circle and North Pole Transportation Company's railroad, steamship and sledge line to the world's polar apex.

Did Boston, New York or New Orleans dream, fifty years ago, that some city on Hudson bay would sometime be a competitor for the new world's export shipping? People everywhere are watching the wonderful development of Alaska's gold mines that are yielding each year many millions of dollars' worth of the precious yellow metal, and also her coal fields, which promise, later on, to be even of greater value. Labrador's fishing colonies are growing in numbers and in importance, while her timber, agricultural and grazing possibilities are attracting widespread attention. During the year 1909 upward of 90,000 farmers from the United States went into the Canadian Northwest, most of them for the purpose of taking up and settling on the unimproved lands, 160 acres of which are given free to each actual settler. It is estimated that these farmers took with them an average equivalent of \$1000, thus making an addition of \$90,000,000 to Canada's wealth. In the islands of Spitzbergen, over 400 miles north of northernmost Norway, and not many hundreds of miles from the north pole, coal is being mined as a commercial, money-making proposition, chiefly by an American company. A bill is now pending before Congress which, if it becomes a law, will practically extend American sovereignty over this desolate bit of "No man's land." Recent articles setting forth the agricultural and stock-farming possibilities of northern Siberia would seem to indicate that that great section of Russia's Asiatic possessions will eventually develop into a country of much greater value than the world has deemed it possible for it to do.

It is impossible now to indicate the northern limit of the zone that will eventually be numerously occupied by the Caucasian. In the meantime the people of the United States will feel an increasing sense of pride, no doubt, that theirs was the first flag to float at "the top o' the world."

Young America and "Wireless"

RECENT attacks on the amateur wireless telegraph operator because of his alleged "interference" with the professionals have assisted very materially in revealing to the American public a fact of which, generally speaking, it has been in complete ignorance, and a condition which, with all of its drawbacks, can hardly be displeasing to thinking people. The study and application of wireless telegraphy has attracted the careful attention of more boys in this country than almost anything, outside of pastimes, that has heretofore won their interest. Hundreds of boys are engaged in wireless telegraphy, from one side of the country to the other, and the remarkable as well as the pleasing thing—for we all like to see the boys forge ahead—is that they are in the main working along lines of development that not only parallel those followed by the professionals but that often extend beyond.

There is, of course, a consideration that must not be overlooked or made light of. The wireless system must eventually be so safeguarded as to prevent mischievous interference. The question, however, is, whether this must be done, or can be done, by law or by invention. The boys and amateurs generally favor the latter view, and claim that even now it is possible to prevent those who have no interest in messages from "breaking in."

However this may be, it is sincerely to be hoped that nothing may be done to discourage the boys in this connection. Not only are they usefully employed in the work itself, but it is creating in them a desire for technical and mechanical training that most assuredly should be fostered.

IF MR. BRYAN should be elected senator from Nebraska and Mr. Roosevelt senator from New York, the announcement of a joint debate between the two might make it necessary for Congress to hang out the "standing room only" notice.

CALCULATIONS based on our annual consumption of coal, showing the comparatively rapid depletion of the supply in the Pennsylvania mines, have been the cause of a feeling of apprehension now and then regarding the future of the country. There is comfort in the information recently given, however, as to our great wealth of coal in other sections. We are told that New Mexico has larger deposits than there were originally in Pennsylvania. Indiana gives a big yield, and there are other states with immense fields of coal yet undeveloped. But it is Alaska that furnishes us the most gratifying assurance. Revelations indicate such treasures in her hills that if coal were to be mined at the rate of 2,000,000,000 tons a year it would be a thousand years before the supply was exhausted.

A Seattle man who is well acquainted with Alaska makes an offer of a royalty of fifty cents a ton to the government on the coal lands which he wants to lease. According to the reports made by the geological survey, this offer would bring far better returns than the bill before Congress providing a territorial government for Alaska, which permits the leasing of coal lands at \$10 an acre. On an estimate of a depth of 20 feet of coal on the 5000 acres that the Seattle man wants to lease, the United States would get \$50,000,000 instead of \$50,000 at a lease price of \$10 per acre. Experts believe that the average depth of coal deposits on that tract is 60 feet instead of 20, and thus that the royalty through this offer would be \$150,000,000. And yet Uncle Sam, through Secretary Seward's foresight, paid but \$7,200,000 for all of Alaska! Is there any more such territory that we can purchase?

IF THE report is true that Boston is paying \$100,000 a year too much for lighting the city, it cannot be denied that even its light bills are too heavy.

The New Northward Trend

Our Vast Deposits of Coal